The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia: BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, FORT BOMBAY.

VOL. III. NO. 3 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1915. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing About.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1915 Jan.				
9th "	India	8000	....	....
16th "	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
23rd "	Arabia	8000	....	....
30th "	Salsette	6000	Maloja	12500
6th Feb.	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	....
13th "	Salsette	6000	Moolton	10000
20th "	Persia	8000	....	....
27th "	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
6th March	Caledonia	8000	....	....
13th "	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8009
20th "	India	8000	....	....
27th "	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
3rd April	Arabia	8000	....	....
10th "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
17th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	....
24th "	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
1st May ..	Persia	8000	....	....

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Colombo Maru.	O.Sakamoto.	4708	21st Dec.	5th Jan. 15
Hakusan Maru	Naguchi.	1548	30th. Dec.	11th Jan. 15
Taketa Maru	....	6712	.... Jan.	19th. Jan.
Rangoon Maru	Y Nomura	5148	17th. Jan	28th. Jan
Kirin Maru	B	5808	24th Jan.	5th Feb

For Freight apply to —

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers thus ensuring the best of material from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Lahore ..	6,047	....	20th Jan
City of Paris ..	9,239	20th. March	22nd March
City of Cairo ..	7,700	10th April	12th April.
City of Karachi .	5.57	....	1st May

FARES.	1st. class Single.	1st. class Returns.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
Londonvia Marseilles	653	1,091	489	789
Liverpool	605	957	462	784
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool.	--	999	--	787

Rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration without notice.

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.

26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH.
Acting Manager.

Post Box. 141.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons Sailing date. Time. Routes.

LINGA, 2,185, Mon. 4th Jan. 11 a.m., ‡ P. B. D. and C. M.

VARELA, 4,645, Thursday, 7th Jan.

LHASA, 2,184, Fri. 8th January, * Direct.

‡ Pore Bunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

* On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

T. S. S. "VARELA," 4,645 tons, on Thursday, 7th January, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bahrim, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PUNDUA," 3,306 tons. about 8th January, calling at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

4th January, 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captain	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Massilia" ..	5,091	J. Thompson	9th. Feb.1915
S.S. "Olympia" ..	5,124	J.L. Henderson	24thFeb.1915
S.S. "Scindia" ..	5,106	Wm. Kelso	14th March.1915
S.S. "Elysia" ..	6,368	J. Kinnaird	25th March.1915
S.S. "Castalia" ..	6,366	....	11th April.1915
S.S. "Circassia" ..	6,722	C.F.Osborne	R.N.R.26thApril.1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in very cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

NEW YEAR 1915

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED AT

FELICE CORNAGLIA'S

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER & CATERER.

BOMBAY & POONA.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Telegrams:—CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42

ICO

When buying GHEE or BUTTER, you are not sure what you are paying for in this age of adulteration and frauds. Those, however, who buy our—

I. C. O REFINED COTTONSEED Oil have the satisfaction of knowing that they get not only cent percent. value of their money but more.

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is not a substitute for Ghee or Butter but a substance par excellence suitable for cooking, frying, rendering, baking and salad dressing.

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is now used by leading families, hotels, restaurants and cafes It is highly spoken of by Surgeon and Major Walness (Miraj); Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I.C.S., (Collector of Surat.) Dr. Patwardhan (Chief Medical Officer, Palanpur); Prof. Dhakmarwala (Vice Principal of Bombay Veterinary College) and Dr. Harold Mann.

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL CO. LTD.,

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized and Issued ... Rs. 20,06,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 13,56,000
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 11,42,795
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 10,60,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, Patiala, Jamoo and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

Incorporated in England.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES. B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 404. Telephone Nos. 108 & 1439.

But facts are chiels that winna ding
An' downa be disputed. BURNS

PYRENE

"THE MOST EFFICIENT FIRE EXTINGUISHER KNOWN"

THE ADMIRALTY

Over 2,000 PYRENE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS have been supplied to the Admiralty for
DOCKYARDS,
BLOCKHOUSES,
ROYAL NAVAL AIR STATIONS,
COAST DEFENCE STATIONS,
ROYAL NAVAL STORES, Etc., Etc.

THE WAR OFFICE

Over 3,000 PYRENE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS have been supplied to the War Office for
AMMUNITION PARKS,
SUPPLY COLUMNS,
WIRELESS STATIONS,
ENGINEERING STORES,
STORE DEPOTS, Etc., Etc.

THE MOTOR TRANSPORT

EVERY MOTOR CAR, AMBULANCE, PASSENGER CAR, MOTOR LORRY or STORE TRANSPORT for use with the British Forces in France and Belgium is fitted with

PYRENE

"THE MOST EFFICIENT FIRE EXTINGUISHER KNOWN."

SOLE AGENTS:

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien	Tiehling
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tientsin
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tokyo
Kobe	Newchwang	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	New York	
	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p.m. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Great Britain.)

TOTAL FUNDS.....£19,618,135

ANNUAL INCOME.....£7,542,708

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, PROFITS AND MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

Send for Prospectus and Particulars to:—

G. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary

Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY,

Or. T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents

Hummum St., Fort,

BOMBAY.

Don't worry if you can get Methyloids: they cure, without pain or loss of time from work. Visible results in 3 hours; permanent cure in a short time. Use Methyloids.

21—A2.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—

The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best examination results, Esplanade Road. 882

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World known Bluthner Pianos.

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connections with MESSRS SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454.

BISHOP'S HIGH SCHOOL, Poona.—Next term begins 13th January 1915. A new dormitory, thoroughly equipped and furnished, will be opened next term. Special attention given to lavatory requirements. Applications for boarders to fill the same invited. An uptodate Science Laboratory and Dining Room will also be opened during the year. Prospectus and full particulars from.

THE HEAD MASTER. 4919

WANTED.

NURSE for baby; must be pure English, and experienced.—State salary and send references to Mrs. GRAVES LAW, Ajmer. 3097

WANTED immediately CLERKS with experience of coding and decoding telegrams. Apply to Box No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4915

[illegible] to Miscellaneous and Govt. Printing, anxious for work in Bombay. Apply "EXAMINER," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4923

WANTED, a GRADUATE with Science, also an S. T. C. or S. T. C. D. Apply sharp to HEAD MASTER Union High School, Surat. 4922

WANTED, CORRESPONDENCE CLERKS with knowledge of Book-keeping and Typewriting on Rs. 30-35. Apply "ALLAH" c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 3091

WANTED a thoroughly experienced and trustworthy European Nurse for a child of 21/2 and a young baby. Apply giving full particulars, references etc, to Mrs. RATTRAY, c/o 45th Sikhs, Dera Ismail Khan, N. W. F. P. 3092

WANTED—MATRIC, UNDERGRADUATE and GRADUATE Gujarati knowing masters for the Khoja Khan Mohomed School. Apply personally to the HEADMASTER at 188-192 Samuel Street Mandvi. 4926

WANTED.—A HEADMASTER for the Protestant Orphanage and Brigade School, Secunderabad. Trained European or Anglo-Indian, Church of England preferred. Salary Govt. rupees 200 a month (no quarters).—Apply Rev. B. D. BEELEY, Chaplain, Secunderabad. 3094

WANTED STUDENTS for SHORT-HAND, TYPEWRITING & ACCOUNTANCY Rs. 2/- for each per month. Magic Lantern Lecture Free. Special Accommodation for Ladies. Apply LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTION 233, Hornby Road Oppop. Whiteaway & Co. 4924

WANTED—Two Sub-overseers for Jhansi District Board. Submit applications to undersigned with qualifications and testimonials.

Period of residence in the United Provinces to be stated in the applications. Pay Rs. 30, plus Rs. 15 horse allowance: total Rs. 45 p. m. per head. SECRETARY, District Board, Jhansi, U. P. 3095

EUROPEAN ASSISTANTS WANTED.—THE LAWRENCE SCHOOL GHORA GALI near MURREE. 1st ASSISTANT MISTRESS 125-5-150. English Trained and Certificated or British University Degree. Assistant Mistress 100. Kindergarten Mistress 100. Both trained and certificated. Government Pensionable posts. Apply Rev. The Principal. 4920

WANTED by January 4th for the IX and X classes, three trained Graduates to teach:

1. Geography.
2. Mathematics.
3. English with Arabic as a 2nd language.

Applicants should state clearly the subjects they took in their degree examination. Preference will be given to candidates who apply personally before January 3rd. Law students and undergraduates need not apply.

Apply to the HEAD MASTER M. A. O. College, Aligarh, U. P. 3096

FOR SALE.

LADIES & GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture etc., in one lot. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4704

FOR SALE.—Black and tan Dachshund pup (female) aged 6 months. Well bred. Particulars on application to Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." What offers. 3090

FOR SALE SECOND-HAND TWO-SEATER CAR in good running order. Rs. 1,000 Cash. No offers. Apply to Box No. 5 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 4925

TO BE LET.

AIRY NEWLY PAINTED FLAT, E. L. & Fans, 4 bedrooms, dining and drawing rooms. Apollo Bunder. Apply to N. M. PATELL, Cumballa. 4874

TO BE LET 2nd floor 144 Prince's Dock nice, airy, and comfortable for Europeans. Apply sharp DINSHAW MERWAN on premises. 4923

NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Daily Express between Bombay, Agra, Delhi, Ferozepore, Lahore, Sialkot, Rawalpindi and Peshawar.

TIME TABLE.

Down Northern Express.	Stations.		Up Northern Express.
H. M.			H. M.
21. 0	Dep. Bombay (Colaba)	Arr.	8.30
21.32	Arr. Agra (change at Bayana)	Dep.	7.35
20.37	,, Mutra	,,	6.45
23.20	,, Delhi	,,	6. 0
5.48	,, Bhatinda	,,	23.43
4.18	,, Ferozepore Cantonment	,,	22 12
3.50	,, Lahore Cantonment West	,,	20.32
11.17	,, Wazirabad	,,	17.50
14. 0	,, Sialkot (change at Wazirabad)	,,	14.54
12.49	,, Jhelum	,,	16.13
15.59	,, Rawalpindi	,,	13.32
12.10	,, Nowshera	,,	9.47
20.13	,, Peshawar Cantonment	,,	8.48

Between Bombay, Meerut, Saharanpur, Ambala, Kalka, and Simla.

Down Northern Express.*	Stations.		Up Northern Express.*
H. M.			H. M.
21. 0	Dep. Bombay (Colaba)	Arr.	8.30
3.20	Arr. Delhi	Dep.	6. 0
11.23	,, Meerut Cantonment	,,	2.11
3.27	,, Saharanpur	,,	23. 5
7.26	,, Ambala Cantonment †	,,	21. 8
3. 0	Dep.	Arr.	20.45
3.30	Arr. Kalka †	Dep.	19.30
	Simla	Arr.	18.40
		Dep.	18 10

*A through carriage runs daily on the Up and Down Northern Express trains between Bombay and Ambala.

†Change at Kalka and Ambala for Bombay.

NOTE.—For timings ↓ Up trains read from bottom to top of column.

FREDERICK W. HANSON, General Traffic Manager

NOTICE.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and In the matter of the NEW MADRAS SPINNING & WEAVING Co., Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the creditors of the abovenamed Company which is being voluntarily wound up are required on or before the 22nd day of February, 1915, being the day for that purpose fixed by the undersigned to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their solicitors if any to RUTTONJEE CURSETJEE WADIA Esq., at 6 Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay, the Liquidator of the said Company and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are by their solicitors to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 30th day of December, 1914.

WADIA GHANDY & Co., Solicitors to the abovenamed Liquidator. 4911

THE NARSINGGIRJEE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

UP to this time, the Agent's Firm's name of the above Mill was, Messrs. GYANGIRJI NARSINGGIRJI MALLAPPA BASAPPA WARAD & Co., but the Trustees of the deceased Co—Agent, RAV BAHADUR MALLAPPA BASAPPA WARAD, having given the sole right of agency and management of the above Mill, to RAJA BAHADUR NARSINGGIRJI GYANGIRJI, and the sanction of the Board of Directors being given on 15-12-1914, and a Resolution having been passed by Shareholders in an Extraordinary General Meeting held on 26-12-1914. The Agent's Firm's name will therefore be, "RAJA BAHADUR NARSINGGIRJI" from the 1st of January, 1915, instead of "Messrs. GYANGIRJI NARSINGGIRJI MALLAPPA WARAD & Co.

Sholapur, December 31, 1914. 4932

NOTICE.

THE undersigned Messrs. PESTANJEE RUSTIM KOLA & Co. of 79, Medows Street, Fort, have amalgamated their business as from the 1st day of January, 1915, with that of the undersigned Messrs. BICKNELL MERWANJI ROMER & Co. of Hummum Street, Fort, and the business of the new firm will be carried on as from that date at Hummum Street aforesaid under the style or firm of Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA ROMER BILLIMORIA & Co.

Bombay, 1st January, 1915.

PESTANJEE RUSTIM KOLA & Co.
BICKNELL MERWANJI ROMER & Co. 4929

NOTICES.

GEORGE V. BY THE GRACE OF GOD OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND AND OF THE BRITISH DOMINIONS BEYOND THE SEAS, KING, DEFENDER OF THE FAITH, EMPEROR OF INDIA.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE FOR THE N. W. PROVINCES AT ALLAHABAD.

Notice of Meeting ordered under Section 153 of the Indian Companies Act.

No 668 of 1914.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE TUDBALL.

In the matter of the Bank of Upper India, Ltd., and the Indian Companies Act, 1913.

NOTICE is hereby given that by an order dated the 23rd day of December 1914 made in the above matter, the Court directed a Meeting to be convened of the Creditors of the above Bank for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit approving (with or without modification) a scheme of arrangement proposed to be made between the said Bank and such Creditors. (A copy of which scheme is hereto annexed) and that such Meeting will be held at the Bank premises at Meerut on Thursday the 4th day of March 1915 at the hour of 10-30 a.m., at which time and place all such creditors are respectively directed to attend.

Any such creditor may attend the meeting and vote thereat either in person or by Proxy. Form of Proxy is attached hereto. Proxies must be lodged with the Managing Director at the Registered Office of the Bank at Meerut not later than noon on Tuesday the 2nd day of March 1915. By the said order the District Judge of Meerut is appointed Chairman of such Meeting or failing him the Additional District Judge of Meerut and the Chairman is directed to report the result thereof to the Court. The scheme as approved by the Meeting will be subject to the subsequent approval of the Court.

By order,
(Sd.) COLIN L. M. SMITH,
Deputy Registrar.

Dated Allahabad,
The 23rd day of December, 1914.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE FOR THE N. W. PROVINCES.

In the matter of an application of the Bank of Upper India, Limited under Section 153 of the Indian Companies Act.

Annexure A to affidavit of W. WESTON.

PARTICULARS OF SCHEME.

The replies of the creditors of the Bank to the tentative scheme circulated by the Committee of the Depositors having been so largely favourable it is evidently the wish of the majority that the Bank should resume business.

On consideration however it was decided that the abovementioned scheme could be improved to the interest of all concerned. After careful deliberation and consultation it was resolved to suggest the following as the most likely plan to meet the circumstances and place the Bank on a sound financial basis.

The audit of the Bank's accounts just concluded, and the report of the auditors thereon proves that the Bank is absolutely sound financially, and after making drastic provision for Bad and Doubtful debts, has a balance including Share-holders Capital of assets over liabilities of over twelve lacs of Rupees. This will be seen on reference to the Balance Sheet together with the Auditor's Report copies of which are attached to this memorandum.

The Scheme submitted for your approval is as follows:—

1. FLOATING DEPOSITORS CURRENT ACCOUNT.

That all floating depositors operate their current accounts from the date of resumption of business, upto 25 per cent of the total amount at their credit. That a further 25 per cent shall be available for the same purpose at the expiration of 12 months, a further 25 per cent at the [illegible]tion of 18 months, and the balance at the end of two years. No Interest to be paid on those accounts. (The effect of this will be that the floating depositors will have one quarter of their money to operate at once and the whole within two years).

Note:—It will be optional to floating depositors to accept these terms or those offered to the fixed depositors.

2. Fixed Depositors.—Fixed Depositors to be offered the option of:—

(a) Preference Shares bearing interest at 5 per cent per annum interest to be paid half yearly.

(b) Debentures bearing interest at 4½ per cent per annum interest to be paid half yearly. Those debentures to be redeemable after 10 years at par but reducible *pari passu* by such amount of the Bank's assets as may have been made available for this purpose during the year. Fractional amounts of less than Rs. 100 in the accounts of both preference Share-holders and debenture-holders to be treated as Fixed deposits at 4 per cent subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

Three Trustees who shall not be Share-holders to be appointed by the Debenture-holders nominated from amongst themselves, whose duty shall be to see that the above provisions are duly carried out so long as any debenture remains unpaid.

Note:—The Preference Shares and Debentures as above detailed would be negotiable securities at will.

3. ORDINARY SHARE-HOLDERS.—Ordinary Share-holders to receive no profits until all debentures are paid off. (It must be observed however that the profits of the Bank which will be accumulating during this period, will probably allow of a substantial Bonus being ultimately declared additional to Dividend).

(Sd.) DAMODAR DAS. (Sd.) PEAREY LAL.
(Sd.) HAFIZ FASIH-UDDIN. (Sd.) S. B. DIKHSHIT.
(Sd.) BENSON BAKER. (Sd.) J. C. BUTCHER.
(Sd.) ROCKWELL CLANCY.

21*st December*, 1914.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE FOR THE N. W. PROVINCES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE BANK OF UPPER INDIA LIMITED, AND THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT OF 1913.

I/We ——— the undersigned of ———

(*a*) Creditor (*s*) in the abovenamed Bank of Upper India Limited, hereby appoint ——— of ——— as my/our Proxy to vote for me/us at the Meeting of the Creditors of the said Bank to be held at Meerut on Thursday, the 4th day of March, 1915, at 10-30 A.M., for the purpose of considering and if thought fit approving the proposed scheme of arrangement referred to in the Notice convening the Meeting and at such Meeting or any adjournment thereof to vote for ——— and against ——— my/our in my/our name accept the said scheme either with or without such modification as my/our proxy may approve.

Dated the ——— day of ——— 191 .

———*Signature.*

ONE ANNA STAMP.

NOTE.

1. The proxy must be signed and lodged with the Managing Director of the Company at Meerut not later than 12 O'clock noon on the 2nd day of March 1915.
2. Any alteration in the proxy must be initialled.
3. The person to whom the proxy is given must be a creditor of the Bank and must attend the Meeting in person to represent you.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST RAILWAY.

THE following stations will be opened on the 1st. February, 1915, instead of on the 15th January, as previously notified:—

Grain Depot.
Liquid Fuel Depot.
Victoria Dock.
Alexandra Dock.

J. R. REYNOLDS, Manager.

Nicol Road, Ballard Pier.
Bombay, 1st January, 1915. 4921

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DOONGRI COOLIE STREET.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. Auctioneers will on WEDNESDAY the 6th day of January 1915 at 4-30 P. M. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises by order and under instructions from the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Ismailji Essoofalli Tajbhoy in exercise of the Power of Sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 3rd. February 1913 and made between the above named Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part the following landed property:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under B Ward Nos. 1142, 1141 (1) 1141 (2) and Street Nos. 109, 115, 107 and 107. A situate lying and being on the East side of Doongri Coolie Street and on the West side of Mahomed Sayed Mookri Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Sub-District of Mandvi containing by admeasurement 326 Square Yards or thereabouts part whereof containing 224 Square Yards or thereabouts is usually called Fazandari ground and is numbered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 106 and the other part whereof containing 83 Square yards or thereabouts is what usually called Government ground and is numbered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 867 New No. 3608 Old Survey No. 11 and New Survey No. 2481 all which said piece or parcel of land is bounded on the East by Mahomed Syed Mookri Street aforesaid on the West by Doongri Coolie Street aforesaid on the North by the house formerly of Kassambhai Nathabhai but now the property of Narpal Manock and on the South by the house formerly of Moolji Jetha and Shivdas Bhunsali but now the property of Moolji Jetha.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Manchershah and Narmadashankar, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office No. 13, Military Square Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY, THE 8TH DAY OF JANUARY, AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF RARE, OLD CARVED BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, GOLD RINGS, GOLD CHAINS ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from the Executor of the estate of the late Mr. Byramji Curshedji Daruwalla Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will on FRIDAY, the 8th day of January 1915, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), sell by public auction in the shop in Meadow Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Treacher & Co. and next to Messrs. Dunnett & Co. (where the kit has been removed for sale) valuable rare, old carved and plain blackwood furniture, gold and silver watches, etc., etc. comprising:—

Rare and old carved and blackwood Zoonda almirahs, carved chiffoniers, carved sofas, marble top tables, teapoys, cupboards' double and single bedsteads gilt table clocks, figures, large jars, and a big lot of copper utensils, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th January, 1915.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 85, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD STORES, SHIP'S FURNITURE, FITTINGS, BOATS, ETC., ETC

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 7th January, 1915, at 2 p.m., (S. T.), in the P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazagon:—

A quantity of old stores, ship's requisites, fittings, etc., consisting of old canvas, canvas cutting, old flags, old ropes, brass, copper, lead, and wooden fittings, broken glass and crockeryware, boats, knives, leather belting, rubber cuttings, ironware, oil casks, packing cases, iron drums, scrap iron, and miscellaneous other articles.

Purchasers will have to pay whatever Customs duty, etc., that may be, and clear the goods within ten days from date of Auction.

MENESSE & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th January, 1915.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.

No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tele. No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE DIAMOND JEWELLERY.

On SATURDAY, the 9th January, at 2.30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their office at 53, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the mortgagee. Mr. Chatrabhuj Shivji and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Brahmin Vishvanath Keshav Shalvekar

2 gold bangles set with very valuable diamonds.

1 gold armlet set with very valuable diamond.

the above will be on view from Thursday.

MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th January, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS

GAIETY THEATRE

PALACE

THEATRE OF VARIETIES.

TO-NIGHT 6-30

LAST 3 NIGHTS

O

MAY YOHE

LITTLE MONA

MAX and HIS MA-IN-LAW

Our Star Drama,

"SUFFRAGETTE"

War Budget Comics, etc.

Thursday, 7th January.

The Charming American Comedienne,

GURTRUDE GEBEST.

First appearance in Bombay and by Special public desire

Miss ADIE LENNARD,

Late of the Bandmanna Opera Co.

will appear for

4 NIGHTS ONLY 4

In a budget of new Songs and Dances. This will be her farewell appearance in India.

Monday * Wednesday * Saturday

No 10 o'clock Show.

TABLEAUX VIVANTS.

Tennyson's Dream of Fair Women.

Britannia and the Allies.

Under the distinguished patronage of:—

His Excellency The Governor & Lady Willingdon.
Lady Peirse.
Major-General G. F. Gorringe, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

Monday, 11th January 1915. 9-45 P.M.

In aid of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association and The Naval Fund of the Women's Branch of The Bombay Presidency War Relief Fund.

Plan at ROSE & Co

SKATING RINK

OPEN DAILY.

Practice Session.....8 to 9 a.m.
Ladies only.....9-30 to 10-30 a.m.
Evening Session.....6 to 8
Night do. .....9-30 to 11-30
Club do. .....6 to 8 (Thursday
Sunday Morning .....9 to 11, Evening)

Beginners will not be allowed to skate at evening and night sessions.

Band in Attendance.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretaries and Treasurers

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AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

To-Night ! Grand Holiday Programme.

A Fine Treat for the New Year Holidays.

A SENSATIONAL DRAMA OF ORIENTAL LIFE

SAVED FROM THE HAREM

3,500 FEET OF THRILLS.

Packed full of sensational incidents that will make you just "sit up" with excitement.

SEE "OUR LADS IN BLUE,"

Attacking and Capturing a Fort after a

BRILLIANT HAND-TO-HAND FIGHT.

Important items of interest specially compiled for the AMERICA-INDIA.

OUR ANIMATED WAR NEWS.

See how Airships are employed as the eyes of the Army in modern warfare.

3 Shows nightly—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.

Prize Show—Saturday & Sunday at 5-30.

SHORT STAY !!!

TO-NIGHT 9-30 S. T. EVERY NIGHT

Prof. CHATRE'S

NEW INDIAN CIRCUS

GILDER TANK, near GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS.

SELECT PROGRAMME

For the NEW YEAR'S WEEK.

Matinees on Saturday and Sunday at 4-30 S. T.

D. K. CHATRE, Proprietor.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg.	Medan	Manila
Bombay	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta ..	Singapore	Hoilo
Madras	Malacca	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kwala Lumpur	Canton
Colombo	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Karachi.	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Seremban (f.m.s.	Tientsin
Delhi	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Penang	Batavia	(North China)
Puket	Sourabaya	Hankow
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. p. a. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon applica n. Government Securities, Stocks and Shar bought and sold on account of clients and o received for safe custody and collection o Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 34,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Brlances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

9, Church Gate Street.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders... £562,500
Reserve Fund £465,000

Head Office Grace Church Street London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH.
Manager.

EDWARD CARLYLE & Co.,

IMPORT, EXPORT AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

Supply:—

OILMANSTORES,
HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
HARDWARE,
FURNITURE,
CEMENT,
ETC. ETC.

FREE Stores Price Lists ON REQUEST.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved security.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY." Bombay.

COMMERCIAL.

MARKET REPORT.

COTTON.

Owing to holidays intervening no further reliable news from the cotton centres is available. When the Mail left Home on December 11th, opinions were considerably divided regarding the future of the market. The bulls claimed that in view of the low price basis already reached on Southern markets, bedrock prices had been reached. From private telegraphic advices news was circulated that damage had been done by rain in the Central States to cotton stored on the plantations. Then the war was dragged in to give the situation a fillip, it being reported a scarcity of horses and mules existed in Georgia in consequence of the large purchases made by foreign agents, it being claimed that this would necessarily imply a reduction of acreage in the spring. Prices in consequence rallied a little, but news arriving a little later of new selling from New Orleans and New York, a rapid fall from 6 to 8 points followed on. The sales estimated were about 50,000 bales. Messrs. Hentz, Herklotz, Hopkins and McElory were among the buyers, and the sellers included Messrs. Weld, McFadden, Hubbard and Ray.

The following table gives the details of yield by States, with comparisons, which latter represent the Government's final estimates (in thousands of bales):—

	1914.	1913.	1912.	1911
North Carolina..	950 ..	790 ..	866 ..	1.078
South Carolina ..	1,060 ..	1,374 ..	1,182 ..	1,649
Georgia	2,050 ..	2,315 ..	1,777 ..	2,709
Florida	75 ..	58 ..	53 ..	83
Alabama	1,600 ..	1,494 ..	1,342 ..	1,716
Mississippi.....	1,275 ..	1,307 ..	1,045 ..	1,204
Louisiana	450 ..	442 ..	313 ..	39
Texas.....	4,560 ..	3,913 ..	4,880 ..	4,256
Arkansas.....	1,040 ..	1071 ..	792 ..	930
Tennessee.....	365 ..	379 ..	277 ..	450
Oklahoma.....	1,250 ..	830 ..	1,021 ..	1,022
Missouri.....	75 ..	67 ..	56 ..	97
Virginia.....	24 ..	26 ..	24 ..	30
California, &c....	52 ..	23 ..	21 ..	71
Totals.....	15,966	14,116	13,703	15,693

BOMBAY MARKET.

On Saturday the market opened on all fours with the previous day. A small business was done by exporters buying Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola, January, and ready delivery orders of Fine M. G. Bengals. In the afternoon there was some enquiry by exporters and mills for ready cotton, and a few transactions were reported. Contracts were quoted Re. 1 down from the morning and houses were offering to sell. The turnover was altogether moderate.

We quote:—
Good Broach (March) Rs. 178 1/2.
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola (January) Rs. 152.
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola (March) Rs. 149.
Fine M. G. Bengals (January) Rs. 127.
Fully-Good Bengals (January) Rs. 120 1/2.

PIECE GOODS.

There is no change to record in the market, if such it can be called, during the past week. Prices have been maintained, and there seems a little more inclination on the part of buyers to enter into fresh contracts. A number of orders have been submitted Home, but as yet the offers made are at unworkable limits and have met with no response. A small chow-chow trade is being put through from day to day, but it is scarcely worth mentioning. Reports from Manchester state that there has not been much regular purchasing for China, but there has been a little more doing in heavy goods. A better enquiry exists from some of the smaller markets in the Far East, such as Singapore, but trade with the Levant and Egypt is practically suspended for the time being, and difficulties have cropped up in doing business with South America.

YARN MARKET.

Although there has been some slight improvement, it would be unsafe to presume, because three-quarters of the mills in Oldham have been running full time recently, that there is any real improvement in the Manchester cotton trade. One or two of the mills as a matter of fact have been working overtime to cope with Government demands for certain kinds of Yarn of the coarser counts and doubled descriptions, necessitating increased employment which on the surface gives an appearance of a better general demand. But there are reasons for supposing that this industrial improvement is a little ahead of the commercial. There is no strength in the yarn Market and though the decline in cotton rates may have something to do with it, there can be no doubt that the supplies of yarn are still considerably ahead of the demand.

COTTON SPINNING IN 1914.

Mr. Frederick W. Tattersall, of Manchester, has prepared an analysis of the stock-taking results of Lancashire cotton-spinning companies for the twelve months ended November 30, which may afford a little comfort to Bombay. Particulars are given of sixty-four concerns, the total share capital being £2,254,479 and loan capital £1,122,156. The present value of plant, including machinery, amounts to £2,575,166. Thirty-two companies have made a profit for the year and thirty-two a loss. Total profits amount to £74,509 and losses to £70,853, leaving a total profit of only £3,656. This on share capital, of course, works out at less than 1 per cent. per annum. The year opened fairly favourably, but towards the end of June there was a steady falling off in trade. At the beginning of July, in the American section, it was decided to curtail production. Since then the great European war has taken place. Recently a little improvement has shown itself, but spinners are still doing very badly.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

New York, Dec. 31st.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	61,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..	33,000
Futures at New York March	7.80
Previous closing price	7.79
Futures at New York May	7.98
Previous closing price	7.95
Spot Cotton at New York	7.80
Previous price	7.80
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	7½
Previous price	7⅞
Futures at New Orleans March ..	7.55
Futures at New Orleans May	7.75
Previous price	7.74
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7½
Demand Bills	4.85 75
Silver Commercial Bars	48¾

New York, Jan. 2nd.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	89,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..	64,000
Futures at New York March	7.93
Previous closing price	7.80
Futures at New York May	8.12
Previous closing price	7.98
Spot Cotton at New York	7.90
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	Closed
Tone of Spot Cotton:—	
Futures at New Orleans	
„	
Silver Commercial Bars..	48¾

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 31st.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	5,000
„ Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	5,00
„ Sales of East Indian ..	1,100
„ Imports	18,999

Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot:—Steady.

Mid. Americans	4.58
Egyptian F.G.F.	6.30
New York Official noon call March ..	7.79
May	7.96
New Orleans 10 a.m. May	7.75

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price
May-June	4.34	4.34
June-July	..	..
July-Aug.	4.41	4.41
Aug.-Sept.	..	..
Sept.-Oct.	..	..
Oct.-Nov.	4.52	4.52
Nov.-Dec.	..	..
Dec.-Jan.	..	..
Jan.-Feb.	4.58	4.58

MONEY MARKET.

The money market continues the same. Advices from Home state that for the first time since the Government's guarantee came into operation, the Bank of England did not discount any pre-moratorium bills, expressive of the hope that the amount of artificially created credit will shortly be greatly reduced. For if the existing military deadlock continues, superiority in finance may prove the decisive factor in ending the war. Short money was still abundant at 1 to 2 per cent., and the foreign exchanges were said to be working much better. The German paper currency rallied a little, owing, it was said, to German sales of American securities in Amsterdam and New York.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

London, Jan. 1st 1915.

Bar Silver Spot	22⅝
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	£1,014,000
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	2 9/16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6m/st ..	3 5/16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4⅝
„ „ „ „ 6 „ ..	5⅛
Interest day to day loans	1⅜
„ 7 day market loans . ..	1¾

London, Jan. 2nd.

Bar Silver Spot..	22 9/16
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. ..	2½
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	35/16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4⅝
„ „ „ „ 6 „ ..	5⅛
Interest day to day loans	1⅜
„ 7 day market loans	1¾

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

There appears to be no immediate prospect of any material advance in the price of wheat owing to the American visible supply being of such unprecedented dimensions, and though there are signs that it will diminish considerably as the season advances, the large stock in hand requires a good deal of financing. The official estimate issued by the Argentine Government of a total eportable surplus of 18,000,000 quarters for the ext twelve months created a nervous feeling in the American market, which caused the decline in prices. The rumour that Russia had arranged to send supplies of grain to Sweden, Norway and Denmark for their own consumption, such a fact would immediately make itself felt in other markets, and would operate with special effect in Canada and U. S. A. It has to be remembered that the Argentine estimates are not at present final, but the figure does not appear to be unduly liberal.

ITALY'S BIG WHEAT PURCHASE.

The Italian Governmont has bought from Argentina 400,000 tons of wheat, for the conveyance of which 120 steamers will be necessary.

The consignment is to be made at the end of March.

I N CROP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3.

The first general memorandum on the all-India wheat crop of the current season which was issued to-day shows an increase of twenty-two per cent. in the area shown as compared with last year, the total acreage being twenty-three million in 1913-1914.

The steamer "On Sang" arrived at the Kidderpore Docks to-day.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Jan. 2nd.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. April.-May Paid	52/3
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. May.-June Paid	51/3
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Jan.-Feb. Paid	53

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. Jan.	51/3
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs.	51/6

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian	48/6

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb.	48/6
Toria Rapeseed Paid	42

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Jan.-Feb. Paid	42/6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton)	6/1/3

SUGAR.

Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay Hull	26
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta	22⅛

RUBBER.

Para Rubber	2/11

London, Jan 1st.

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£56⅝
Copper Braziers	£73
Yellow Metal	7
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool	11-5-0

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Buyers	2/10½
Ceylon Rubber Buyers	2/0½

An irritated throat is quickly soothed by Zymole Trokeys. They increase the throat secretions and strengthen the vocal cords. Nothing better for public speakers. 180—B20.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 3.

A further light snowfall has occurred in Kashmir, but elsewhere the weather has been dry. The unsettled conditions in Northern India are passing awawy.

Forecast:—No important change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 2nd January 1915 giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the east Punjab and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere Day temperature is in excess in the extreme north but in defect over the rest of the division.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect, Temperature has risen but is still in slight defect at night at a few stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clearly in upper Sind, lightly clouded in lower Sind and moderately clouded in Rajputana. The air is damper than usual in upper Sind and generally drier elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect at Jacobabad, Ajmere and Jaipur; night temperature is below normal at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Night temperature is in defect at Bhuj and Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme north-eastern districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect.

General Remarks.—Light precipitation has been reported from Quetta. The unsettled conditions in north-west India have shifted slightly eastward and skies have nearly cleared in Sind and the western half of the Punjab but have become moderately to heavily clouded in the United Provinces.

Isolated showers are possible in the east Punjab and east Rajputana.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 2nd of January 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8. A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN-GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (1st)	63.1	56.2	91	0.22	..	..
Jask	78.1	60.1	60	..	0.86	—1.29
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (1st)	74.3	64.1	60	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	67.4	42.8	78	..	0.37	—0.03
Rawalpindi	67.7	40.0	92	..	4.14	2.87
Lahore	69.4	41.0	91	..	1.07	0.56
Hissar	65.8	41.2	76	..	0.02	..
Ambala	69.7	46.6	75	..	0.29	—0.89
Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	67.5	46.0	68	..	0	—0.44
Mainpuri	72.8	41.4	77	..	0.04	—0.62
Jhansi	74.1	47.5	60	..	0	—0.42
Cawnpore	75.4	45.7	78	..	0	—0.61
Allahabad	70.9	44.1	66	..	0	—0.61
SIND AND RAJPUTANA:						
Jacobabad	68.5	33.8	91	..	0.66	0.33
Karachi	73.7	55.2	46	..	0.55	0.3
Ajmer	69.2	42.6	62	..	0.49	0.0
Jaipore	70.2	40.3	82	..	0.12	—0.26
Kotah	76.4	51.6	52	..	0.29	—0.03
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	80.2	46.2	47	..	0.16	0.01
Dwarka	80.6	54.1	51	..	0.09	0.03
Veraval	80.1	57.4	51	..	0	—0.4
Rajkot	82.3	49.6	53	..	0.21	—0.07
Bhavnagar Para	88.	53.(	47	..	0	—0.31
Surat	90.1	5.0	7	..	0.70	0.52
Ahmedabad	84.2	52.6	53	..	0	—0.21
Deesa	85.3	48.6	50	..	0.05	—0.15
Neemuch	77.9	40.8	64	..	0.45	0.07
Indore	8.22	51.3	54	..	0.85	0.29
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	76.7	45.5	65	..	0	—0.80
Saugor	78.4	57.6	26	..	0	—0.99
Hoshangabad	80.8	50 4	53	..	1.34	0 38
Khandwa	87.1	58.(	38	..	0.48	—0.25
Akola	87.0	54.3	38	..	0.59	—0.64
Amraoti	85.7	56.2	46	..	0.30	—0.88
Nagpur	81.6	50.9	57	..	2.44	1.15
Chanda	88.7	49.0	72	..	0.33	—0.76
Raipur	79.7	51.6	65	..	0.08	—0.61
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.1	69.2	73	..	0.18	—0.29
Ratnagiri	92.3	69.1	51	..	0.42	—0.15
Mormugao	83.2	68.9	66	..	1.48	0.29
Karwar	88.3	65.7	73	..	5.67	3.50
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	87.9	52.1	52	..	1.78	1.13
Ahmednagar	84.1	50.5	44	..	1.66	0.69
Poona	85.2	51.4	70	..	0.55	—0.48
Sholapur	84.6	59.2	55	..	3.36	1.99
Bijapur	83.2	54.3	56	..	2.79	1.60
Belgaum	80.8	55.8	63	..	3.77	1.9
Aurangabad	84.2	54.3	41	..	1.13	0.3
Nizamabad (Indur).	84.1	53.7	66	..	0.70	—0.04
Hyderabad	81.6	57.9	78	..	0.18	—0.87
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	89.5	69.5	62	..	3.45	0.18
Calicut	87.4	70.5	83	..	3.83	—2.04
Cochin	89.5	73.5	68	..	11.93	3.04
Colombo	85.6	72.2	90	0.01	15.01	—2.97
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masilpatam	82.9	63.2	78	..	0.66	—5.39
Bellary	87.3	58.0	72	..	2.67	0.59
Cuddapah	87.1	60.0	74	..	2.52	—1.87
Madras	85.3	68.0	84	..	14.80	—4.35
Bangalore	80.8	58.6	82	..	1.58	—1.76
Coimbatore	85.6	65.7	67	..	2.86	—1.64
Trichintam oly	84.6	65.1	69	..	4.79	—2.88
Negapao	..	..	..	..	..	..

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 2nd January 1915 was 30.153 inches For temperature, corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 88 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Means observations, taken at 8. a.m. Bombay, 31st December 1914 and 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32deg. Fahr ...	29.971 In
Temperature of Air	77.6 de
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69 3
Dew Point	65 3
Relative humidity of Air	0.6 3
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—(10)	0.3
Maximum temperature of Air	86.1
Minimum do do	71.5
General direction of Wind from midnight o midnight	NE,ENE,E ,WSW,N
Movement of Wind from midnight to dn night	117 miles

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LATEST LAW BOOKS.

	Rs.	as.	p.
MAYNE'S Criminal Law of India 1914.	18	0	0
MAYNE'S Hindu Law and Usage 1914.	20	0	0
LYON and WADDELL'S Medical Jurisprudence for India 1914.	20	0	0
GHOSH on Mortgage Vol. II 1914	10	0	0
GOUR'S Transfer of Property Vol. I 1914.	10	0	0
COOKROFT'S Injunction 1914	12	0	0
JHONI'S Code of Criminal Procedure 1914.	17	0	0
RATONLAL & DHIRAJLAL'S Law of Crimes 1914.	10	0	0
PHILLIPS and TREVELYAN'S Law Relating to Hindu Wills 1914	16	0	0
PARUCK'S Indian Succession Act 1913.	5	0	0

MEDICAL BOOKS.

BURGHARD'S System of Operative Surgery 5 Vols 1914.	63	0	0
Medical Annual for 1914.	6	6	0
HARE'S Diagnosis in the office and at the Bedside 1914.	14	10	0
LATHAM and ENGLISH: System of Treatment 4 Vols. by many writers 1912.	63	0	0
CABOT'S Physical Diagnosis 1913.	12	8	0
Modern Treatment of Nervous and Mental Diseases by WHITE and JELLIFFE 2 Vols. 1913.	37	8	0
Science and Practice of Dental Surgery of BENNETT 1914.	31	8	0
GUITERA'S Diseases of the Urinary Tract in men and women 2 Vols. 1912.	37	8	0
THOMSON'S Clinical Medicine 1914.	17	0	0
DA COSTA'S Modern Surgery 1914.	20	4	0
STEDMAN'S Medical Dictionary 1913.	15	12	0
DORLAND'S Illustrated Medical Dictionary	15	8	0
The Diseases of Children, 5 Vols. by SHAW & LA FETRA 1912.	78	12	0

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Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

an.

2	Hellas	Berg	Bangkok Dec. 13
,,	Nordrank	Hunn	Bangkok Dec. 9
,,	Dwarka	King	Basreh Dec. 24
,,	Linga	Cutbush	Karachi Dec. 30.

Jan.

2	Beme	Younger	Rangoon Dec. 20
,,	Islami	Watson	Jedan Dec. 18
3	Salsette	Vine	Aden Dec. 29
,,	Pabiana	Knipple	Zanzibar Dec. 22.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.

2	Valdura	Boyd	Bahia Blancake
,,	Ferrara	Feathers	Abadanke
,,	Barodа	Horscroft	Basra
,,	Jeddah	Ternal	Calcutta
3	Cannizaro	Smith	Hull &c.
,,	Wearside	Peck	Manchester &c.
,,	Lhasa	Rouse	Karachi

The following vessels obtained port clearance on Saturday:—

Steamer City of Calcutta Miller for Liverpool &c.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday:—

Steamer Kansas for Karachi
" Hakushika Maru for Kobe &c.
" Ashoshrue for Jeddah
" Vareala for Persian Gulf &c.

S. S. Baroda:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Baroda, 1,898 tons, Captain Horscroft, sailed on Saturday for Basra via Karachi &c. with a general cargo and 9 cabin and 150 deck passengers.

S. S. Jeddah:—The steamer Jeddah 2,923 tons Captain J. E. Ternel sailed on Saturday for Calcutta with ballast.

S. S. Cannizaro:—The steamer Cannizaro, 3,898 tons Captain W. S. Smith sailed on Sunday for Hull via Karachi with a general and the same bottom cargo.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush arrived here on Saturday from Karachi with mails, a general cargo and 16 cabin and 93 deck passengers.

S. S. Valdura:—The steamer Valdura 3,494 tons Captain D. H. Boyd, sailed on Saturday for Bahia Blanca via Durban with ballast.

S. S. City of Calcutta:—The City Line steamer City of Calcutta 4,890 tons Captain R. S. Miller will sail to-day for Liverpool via Colombo with a general cargo.

S. S. Ferrara:—The steamer Ferrara, 717 tons Captain T. Feathers sailed on Saturday for Abadan via Basra with a general cargo.

S. S. Wearside:—The steamer Wearside 2,29? tons Captain W. A. Peik, sailed on Sunday for Manchester via Port Said and Algiers with a general cargo.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain H. J. Rouse sailed on Sunday for Karachi with mails & general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Hellas:—The steamer Hellas, 849 tons Captain M. Berg, arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Bangkok, December 13 with a cargo of timber.

S. S. R. Nordraak:—The steamer R. Nordrank 698 tons Captain H. Hunn, arrived here on Saturday from Bangkok December 9, with a cargo of timber.

S. S. Dwarka:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain C. R. King arrived here on Saturday from Busreh December 24, with a general cargo and 3 cabin and 13 deck passengers.

S. S. Beme:—The steamer Beme, 1,899 tons Captain J. Younger, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Rangoon December 20 with a cargo of bulk oil and general and 7 deck passengers.

S. S. Islami:—The B. & P. S. N. Company's steamer Islami 1,604 tons Captain A. B. Watson arrived here on Saturday evening from Jedah December 18, with 563 pilgrims.

S. S. Palitana:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Palitana 1,934 tons, Captain A. W. A Knipple, arrived here on Sunday from Zanzibar December 22, with a general cargo and 3 cabin and 478 deck passengers.

S. S. Salsette:—The P. & O. S. N. Company's mail steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons Captain A F. Vine R. N. R. arrived here on Sunday morning from Aden with mails a general cargo and passengers. She sailed in the evening for Aden with mails a general cargo and passengers.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Saturday, January 2nd, 1915

Clan Maclachlan	McLean	J. Finlay & Co
Lawoe	Smith	Khandwani D. M
Nirvana	Adonne	M. M. & Co.
Earl of Forfar	Harry	J. Finlay & Co
Euphobia	Stevens	W. & A. G. & Co
Ethelwolf	Boyle	Chugandas & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

Colombo Maru	Sakamoto	N. Y. K.
Ischia	Paolitto	
Kansas	Lenkester	K. Nixon & Co
Jelunga	Lewes	T. M. & Co
Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co.
Hakushika Maru	Naguchi	N. Y. Kaisha

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Circassia	Osborne	W. & A. G. & Co
Devanha	Hickey	P. & O. Co
India	Talbot	P. & O. Co
Querimba	Bamber	M. M. & Co.

M. W. D. D.

Taiyabi	Cottrell	R. E. C. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Amazon	Bessu	
Argus	Lazzelle	A. Yule & Co.
Alavi	Richardson	T. M. & Co
Arankola	Alexander	M. M. & Co
Avlemoor	Williams	Jeewandas & Co
Budrie	Evans	T. M. & Co
Caithness	Rhiland	W. & A. G. & Co
Coconada	Hitchings	M. M. & Co
Dwarka	King	M. M. & Co
Flor di Diu	Abos	Purshotum & Co.
Glenelg	Morrison	T. M. & Co
Goodhope	Harding	K. N. & Co
Hellas	Berg	F. F. Campbell & Co
Kafue	Lerke	
Meteor	Remmersen	W. & A. G. & Co
Ocean	Christiansen	Bombay Co
Oriental	Valentine	P. & O.
R. Nordcaak		F. E. Campbell & Co
Sanctuary	Worall	Andrew Yule
Saudon Hall	Rowlands	W. & A. G. & Co
St. Michael	Mc. Curdy	M. M. & Co
Umballa	Buswell	M. M. & Co
Umarla	Kilson	M. M. & Co
Zoroastrian	Osborne	Muncherjee & Sons

EXPORTS.

Jan. 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia (s) 46 bales wool raw, M. Balia; 55 bales cotton fly, 100 bales cotton waste, K. Visram and Co.; 325 cwts. myrabolums, S. Cooverji and Co.; 48 cwts. metal dross, Bennett Coleman and Co.; 4 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NEW YORK.

Circassia (s) 300 cwt. cashewnuts, R. Jiwandas & Co.

India (s) 20 cwt. cardamons, M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR LONDON.

India (s) 32 casks chutney 5 cases Bombay ducks, Manakji Poonjanji & Sons; 14 casks chutney Merwanji Poonjanji and Sons; 45 cwt. fishmaws, R. Dhunji & Co.; 26 cwt. bees wax, 175 cwt. deer horns, J. M. Rahimtoola; 37 cwt. fishmaws, E. Moledin; 70 cwts. cashewnuts, N. Kasam; 15 packages Indian carved-wood work, Grindley & Co.; 20 cwt. Persian khismis, R. C. Nazir & Co.; 100 bales cotton cuttings, A. Meyer; 30 cwts. indigo, The Bombay Co.; 29 casks Indian chutney, Framji Nowroji & Co.; 11 casks Indian chutney, D. D. Framji & Co.; 375 casks khismis, Dewji Passoo & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Ischia (s) 200 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani & Co.; 1,003 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 100 bales cotton, 12,250 bags linseed, K. Devchand & Co.

FOR HONG KONG.

Colombo Maru (s) 6 cwts. gold stones, R. Girdharlal & Co.; 900 cwts. onions, R. E. Dadachanji & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Colombo Maru (s) 2,500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Colombo Maru (s) 2,100 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Hakushika Maru from Kobe agents N. Y. Kaisha, 30 casks cement, 473 cases refined camphor, 150 cases cassia, 2 cases 37 bags, gambier, 160 cases gam Benjamin, 172 bags coffee, 15 casks sulphate of copper, 25 cases glass beads, 544 cases glass bottles, 544 cases glass chimneys, 3,884 bags rice, 20 cases camphor oil, 1 case paint, 2 cases perfumery, 2,289 cases matches, 795 pieces copper ingots, 100 cases biscuits, 250 bags sago flour, 90 bags aniseed, 301 bags ginger, 2,140 bags betelnuts, 61 bags pepper, 284 bags nutmegs, 13 cases wax, 21 cases mace, 1 barrel coal tar, 2 cases cigars, 607 cases 27 p. chest tea, 93 bales strawboards, 10 cases toilet soap, 109 cases 7 bales silk yarn, 14 cases silk goods, 43 cases 10 bales, cotton goods, 136 bales 3 cases cotton shirting, 30 cases cotton yarn, 74 cases spun silk, 4,573 pieces planks.

S. S. India from London agents P. & O. S. N. Coy., 5,027 casks cements, 30 cases medicine, 40 boxes boiler composition, 35 casks ivory, 10 cases oil varnish, 45 cases varnish, 74 cases 684 kegs paint, 195 drums linseed oil, 1 cask wine, 1 hogshead brandy, 202 cases beer, 4 cases perfumed spirit, 20 bales paper, 30 barrels nuts, 143 barrels 100 packages 50 kegs grapes. 420 cases provisions, 25 cases soap, 10 cases cigarettes, 10 rolls lead sheets ,128 cases cotton goods, 2 cases woollen goods, 3 packages canvas, 1 case 7 parcels assay, 11 boxes bar gold, 1 box gold coin, 1 box 1,235 bars silver.

SUN MOON AND TIDE AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week	Day of Month.	High Water. Bombay Mean Time. h. m.	ft. in.	Depth. on Still. ft. in.	Month.	Low Water. Bombay Mean Time h. m.	ft. in.	Depth. on Still. ft. in.
	Jan				Jan			
SAT	2	m 0 2	28 10		2	m 6 5	10 1	
SUN	3	11 37a	25 11			5 33 a	15 7	
M.	4	m 0 33	29 2		3	m 6 37	19 3	
		0 17a	26 2			6 8a	15 8	
		m 1 4	29 2		4	m 7 9	19 6	
		0 58a	26 3			6 42a	16 4	
TU.	5	m 1 31	29 0		5	m 7 42	18 4	
		1 40a	26 3			7 17a	16 2	
W.	6	m 2 10	28 7		6	m 8 18	18 2	
		2 25a	26 0			7 55a	17 0	
TH.	7	m 2 47	28 0		7	m 8 59	18 0	
		3 18a	25 8			8 41a	18 0	
F.	8	m 3 28	27 4		8	m 9 50	18 8	
		4 23a	25 4			0 40a	20 1	

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan.		Sunrise	Sunset
,,	2 (Saturday)	7h. 12m.	6h. 13m
,,	3 (Sunday)	7h. 13m.	6h. 13m
,,	4 (Monday)	7h. 13m.	6h. 14m
,,	5 (Tuesday)	7h. 13m.	6h. 15m
,,	6 (Wednesday)	7h. 13m.	6h. 15m
,,	7 (Thursday	7h. 14m.	6h. 16m
,,	8 (Friday)	7h. 14m.	6h. 17m

Phases of the Moon:—First Quarter 1914 December 24th 1h. 5h. 8m. p.m. Full Moon 1915 Jan. 1st. 1915 5h 50·5m. p.m. Last Quarter Jan. 9thm.2h. 42·6m. am New Moon January 15th 8h. 11·9p.m

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 2.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Carr I.C.S., Madras, replaces Mr. Wynch as additional Member of the Imperial Council.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. C. Ross is promoted Chief Engineer, 2nd class temporary, vice Mr. Purves retired.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Consulate of Eucadore in Calcutta is abolished.

Captain Pierpoint, I.M.S., reverts to Military duty.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. Mackenna I.C.S., is placed on special duty.

The following officers of the Survey Department are reverted to military duty:—Majors Mc. Harg and Tanoy, Captains Thomas. Browne, Phillimore, Hunter, Baker, Crosthwait, Couchman, Hamilson, Cotter, Campbell, Pye Cardew, Foster, Moreshead, Oakes, Kinp and Scott, and Field-Lieutenants Chase, Wahale, Almond, Mosworthy, Roome, McKay and Jackson.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Col. Younan I.M.S., retires from he Service.

Captains Lord and Macdonald are transferred to the Supernumerary list.

The following appointments are made to he Indian Army Reserve, to be 2nd Lieutenants:—(Cavalry) R. A. Gray and Wilson; (Infantry) C. H. G. Weathrall, H. S. Hodges, A. R. Venis, H. C. Flashman, H. W. Morgan, G. R. Ashton, S. F. H. Griffin, E. H. Keeling, A. H. Pilcherd, A. C. Gladstone, L. E. Hill, W. M. C. Barnett and R. V. Baird.

Lieutenants Aga Cassim Shah and Khan Mohamed Akbar Khan, of the Native Indian Land Forces are promoted to be Captain.

V. M. Phatak is appointed temporary Lieutenant in the Indian Medical Service.

The changes in the conditions of service of Military Assistant Surgeons lately sanctioned by the Secretary of State are gazetted.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Captain W. Lumsden, R.N., Director of Indian Marine, is appointed by the Admiralty as the Senior Naval Officer temporarily at Bombay.

Engineer Elles retires from the service.

FIRST AID LECTURES.

Lectures in First Aid to the Injured under the auspices of the Bombay City Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association will commence from Sunday next the 10th inst. Dr. K. S. Patel, M. B., B. S., will deliver these lectures at the Central Hall of the Elphinstone High School, Dhobitalao. The course consists of a series of about eight lectures fully illustrated on Human Anatomy and Physiology, Circulatory, Respiratory, Digestive and Nervous Systems, Fractures, Drowning, and Poisoning etc., one hour every Sunday only, from 3 to 4 p.m., for persons of all communities. No fees are received for this very useful instruction. Intending gentlemen are requested to register their names with Mr. D. F. Panthaki, Honorary Class Organiser, No. 9, Karelvadi, Bombay.

An examination of the Home Hygiene Class organised by Mr. D. F. Panthaki and lectured by Dr. K. S. Patel will be conducted by Dr. V. T. Merchant on the premises of the Elphinstone High School on Sunday next the 10th inst., at 2 p.m. The examination will be in written and oral tests.

Headache every now and then? Carry Stearns' Headache cure—easy to carry, easy to take. Clears the head in a few minutes. 180—C11

SPORTING NEWS.

MAHALUXMI RACES.

REMARKABLE RESULTS.

SERIES OF SENSATIONAL DIVIDENDS.

(By our Racing Correspondent.)

We imagine it would require a good deal of rummaging about the archives of the Indian Turf, or for the matter of that any Turf, to afford a parallel to the remarkable betting prices returned by the Tote last Saturday afternoon at Mahaluxmi. Out of seven races one odds on favourite got home, and Adelaide II in the Lingfield Plate paid out 5 to 1. The other five races each paid an average dividend of a trifle over 27 to 1—an extraordinary issue, due in a great measure to the skill displayed by the handicapper in apportioning the weights, assisted by an unusual lack of discrimination on the part of punters in arriving at their deductions. When it is realised that this average price, 27 to 1, means that Rs. 280 would be paid out on each of the five races, the result is sufficiently striking, without enumerating the actual dividends returned, which are published below with the other details.

Of course in the Marine Lines Plate the public were not at fault in declining to support Beyrut more generously. With, the weight allotted to him, on the form he displayed in the Holiday Plate 48 hours earlier, his chance could not be considered. A great deal will be made of the extra furlong Beyrut had to travel on Saturday, but the public will be well advised to blot out the Holiday Plate, won by Ace of Hearts so easily last Thursday, from their calculations altogether. It was a false run race, which will lead to more betting trouble in the near future with regard to some of the others that took part in it, if any importance is attached to Ace of Hearts having won the event. Another false run race was the Lingfield Plate on Saturday. Despite her topweight of 9st. 10 lbs. Bowley did not make sufficient use of Seigneurie's capabilities in the earlier stages of the race, and had he allowed the mare to run along more freely, she could have accounted for Adelaide II quite comfortably, judging by the easy way she was moving going past the stand at the finish.

Heliograph was the tree-top tip for the Maidan Arab Plate which was freely whispered through the enclosures prior to the numbers going up. When it was seen that Mr. Ali bin Talib, to the prejudice of his own horse, Samnite had lent the services of Pratt to Mr. Abood Baaker for Heliograph, even the irresponsible betting tyro scented something good, and the introductory whisper developed into a roar, the consequence being this bay that had been out three times last Bombay season, four times at Poona, and twice recently without in way distinguishing himself, had quite a large following, assisting materially in making up a nice little pot for Mr. Abdoola Faras' Rag Time who won like a racehorse and should be heard of again soon. Faleh Khan apparently expended all his energies in the Sion Plate last year. He promised well, but has been out thirteen times since without doing anything further.

The five-furlong "straight" must have been strained to its utmost capacity to accommodate the big field of twenty that faced the Gate in the New Year Plate, and in a scramble of this kind it was up to anything to win the race. Mr. Ali bin Talib's Sherali was unlucky to lose by a neck to Pharaoh, a hitherto unknown quantity that had been out on one or two previous occasions without running prominently.

From the easy manner with which Dardanelles had disposed of the opposition in the Byculla Plate at the Second Extra, it was generally surmised that he would be hard to handicap out of the Maiden Arab Plate. Mr. Reynolds give him the extreme weight the circumstances would admit of, but as another 10 lbs. would not have stopped him, his victory again on Saturday stamps him as a promising colt who will make a name for himself in the future if not galloped off his legs. Dardanelles has been purchased by General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan and will probably be enrolled with the great "fish" band of Arabs the General already possesses, the fish being a dominant feature in his family escutcheon, which accounts for the rather peculiar racing nomenclature adopted by this popular sporting nobleman.

The New Year Plate was annexed by another horse very little fancied by the public, though had a little more more discernment been employed, the presence in force from Poona of Saidan's connections, might have afforded a clue that Mr. N. Jehangir's speedy little pony was at least "expected." Last Bombay season, Saidan won the Hopeful Plate at the Fifth extra in a most attractive manner in good company, but as his subsequent five essays at Bombay and Poona appeared to indicate it was more of a flash-in-the-pan victory than anything else, he was neglected yesterday, a considerable amount of grist rolling into the Deccan mill in the shape of a good fat dividend. The fluctuations in the form of some of these Arab ponies is simply amazing.

The Santa Cruz Plate provided a splendid race for the concluding event of the day, Abdul Aziz just getting home by a neck from Mat-hat-Baig, after a desperate ding-dong tussle from the distance post. The apportioning of the weights in this race was a clever bit of work in the art of handicapping. There was not a horse in the race that did not stand an excellent chance of winning and if the capabilities of the various riders had been amenable to adjustment, heads and necks would have been the margin at the finish of more than half the field. A story is going round that had Abdul Aziz not won the race, he stood a fair chance of being re-named Abdul Asis'nt—so he just saved his reputation.

Details:—

A MAIDEN ARAB PLATE. Division II.—Distance about 1 Mile.

Winner, Rs. 750; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 3rd Division.

Mr. Abdoola Faras's RAGTIME, 9-3, Zammil ..... 1.
Mr. Abood Baaker's HUDDAI, 8-13, Kamad 2
Messrs. E. and P. Nazareth's ROYALIST, 9-5, Ebrahim 3
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's ALMAN, 8-5, Mujeed 4

Also Ran:—Thorium 9-5, Native; Faleh Khan 9-3, Bowley; Heliograph 9-2, Pratt; Samnite 8-9, Native; Black Ivory 8-5, Crowden; Sayel 8-1, Native; Eldorado 7-11, Abbas.

Won by 1 length—neck—½ length.

Time:—1min. 56⅘ secs.

Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 112; places, Rs. 45, Rs. 89-8, Rs. 27.

Total Investments:—Win, Rs. 5,960; place, Rs. 9,180.

The Race:—Alman led out, but after going a furlong was passed by Black Ivory. At the bend Huddai and Ragtime worked their way to the front, and the latter putting in a great run from the distance won by a length.

THE NEW YEAR PLATE. Division II.—Distance 5 Furlongs (Straight).

Winner, Rs. 750; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 3rd Division.

Mr. Yacoob Zuheir's PHAROAH, 7-1, Harrison 1
Mr. Ali bin Talib's SHERALI, 8-11, Pratt ... 2
Mr. Rajamahomed's Vazir's Jingle, (cd. 7-5), Abbas 3
Mr. S. A. Wahed's SWEETLIPS, 8-0, Sampson 4

Also Ran:—Vellard 9-5, Bowley; Monitor 9-2, Zammil; Guldasta 8-10, Kamad; Chungiz 8-9, Native; American Spot 8-7, Mr. Crawford; Hong Kong 8-7, Hill; Pepul 8-5, Mujeed; English Spot 8-5, Etul; Khailan 8-0, Native; Back Bay 8-0, Native; Shatra 7-11, Native; Dhaif Allah 7-11, Native; Ringmaster 7-9, Kanoo; Crocodile cd. 7-12, Crowden; Vudhia 7-9, Japheth; Kaiumers cd. 7-5, Ebrahim.

Won by a neck—1 length—¾ length.

Time:—1 min. 7 3/5 secs.

Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 369; places, Rs. 50-8; Rs. 18-8; Rs. 79.

Total Investments:—Win, Rs. 8,200; place, Rs. 12,890.

The Race:—Run on "Straight."

A MAIDEN ARAB PLATE. Division I.—Distance about 1 Mile.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 3rd Division.

Genl. N. O. Khan's DARDANELLES, 8-8, Bowley 1
Mr. T. D. Moore's CHASER, 8-5, Crowden ... 2
Mr. S. A. Wahed's KHEDAVI MISEER, 7-12, Harrison 3
Messrs. Salim and Dakeel's MULBERRY, 7-13, Zammil 4

Also Ran:—Mars 9-7, Mr. Crawford; Beethoven 9-4, Hill; Hurbia 8-3, Hazza; King Mac 8-3, Sampson; Majbur 8-2, Abbas; Rising Dawn 8-1, Mujeed; Minimax 8-0, Ebrahim; Biglig 7-10, Native.

Won by a neck—1 length—¾ length.

Time:—1 min. 55 secs.

Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 19; places, Rs. 13, Rs. 16, Rs. 27-8.

Total Investments:—Win, Rs. 11,431; place, Rs. 13,560.

The Race:—Beethoven was quickest away, but was soon passed by Hurbia and Minimax, with Dardanelles close up. At the bend Dardanelles went to the front and won easily. Chaser and Khedavi Miseer filling the shop.

THE MARINE LINES PLATE.—Distance about 7 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Mr. A. A. Mahomed's BEYRUT, 9-9, Mr. Crawford 1
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ROZELMULOOK, 9-0, Pratt 2
Mr. M. H. Sharabali's EXCELSIOR, 7-0, Harrison 3
Mr. H. Jamsetjee's BEST CHANCE, (cd. 7-6), Mujeed 4

Also Ran:—Singer 10-0, Bowley; Ace of Hearts 9-3, Hill; Young Hyderi 8-6, Kamad; Harry Johnson 8-1, Zammil; Golden Ducat 7-11, Etul; Young Salanic 7-10, Sampson; Tulwar cd. 7-11, Crowden.

Won by a neck—head—½ length.

Time:—1 min. 38 2/5 secs.

Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 381; places, Rs. 103-8, Rs. 22, Rs. 24.

Total Investments:—Place, Rs. 12,950.

The Race:—Rozelmulook jumped off with the lead followed by Ace of Hearts. At the six furlongs Young Hyderi ran up to the leader, and they raced this way to the bend, where Excelsior replaced Young Hyderi. A good race with the leaders ensued, and Beyrut putting in a strong run from the distance just won on the post.

THE LINGFIELD PLATE.—Distance about 1 Mile.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr. T. Tejpal's ADELAIDE II, 7-10, Mujeed 1
Genl. N. O. Khan's SEIGNEURIE, 9-10, Bowley 2
Mr. G. K.'s VEERA, 9-0, Harrison 3
Mr. M. Goculdass's PARTIAL ECLIPSE, 7-7, Sampson 4

Also Ran:—Yvette 9-3, Pratt; Glengarry cd. 8-8, Mr. Crawford; Lady Muriel 8-6, Jodha Ram.

Won by 3 lengths—½ length—1 length.

Time:—1 min. 45 4/5 secs.

Totes Paid:—Winner, Rs. 60; places, Rs. 30-8, Rs. 33-8.

Total Investments:—Win, Rs. 11,060; place, Rs. 9,780.

The Race:—Adelaide II went to the front, followed by Veera and never being headed won comfortably. Seigneurie passed the rest down the straight and secured her place.

THE NEW YEAR PLATE. Division I.—Distance 5 Furlongs (Straight).

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 3rd Division.

Mr. N. Jehangir's SAIDAN, 8-10, Crowden ... 1
Mr. Ebrahim Mutlag's SAOOD, 8-1, Mujeed 2
Mr. Nasar Abdoola's FLYING MACHINE, 8-10, Hill 3
Mr. Dara Cowasji's QUALITY, (cd. 7-7), Sampson 4

Also Ran:—The Tetrarch 9-5, Mr. Crawford; Zigomar 9-4, Williams; Cyprus 8-13, Pratt; Red Fish 8-10, Bowley; Old China 8-7, Hazza; Agent 8-4, Etul; Triumph 8-2, Ebrahim; Red Flag 7-8, Harrison; Jawan 7-8, Kamad; Ruby Fish 7-7, Jodha Ram; Cardiff cd. 7-12, Zammil.

Won by a head—neck—1 length.

Time:—1 min. 6 3/5 secs.

Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 369; Places, Rs. 58, Rs. 63, Rs. 51-8.

Total Investments:—Win, Rs. 8,200; place, Rs. 13,190.

The Race:—Run on the "Straight."

THE SANTA CRUZ PLATE.—Distance about 7 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Mr. Abdoola Mana's ABDUL AZIZ, 6-7, Japheth 1
Mr. T. Harrison's MAT-HAT-BAIG, 7-1, Harrison 2
Genl. N. O. Khan's BRAVO, 8-4, Bowley ... 3
Mr. Ahmed Hazemy's FADO, 7-7, Zammil ... 4

Also Ran:—Zaki Pasha 9-12, Hill; Solar Star 8-11, Pratt; Galliard 8-4, Sampson; Maidania 8-3, Mujeed; Sweden 8-3, Native; Valens 8-2, Crowden; Ream 7-12, Jodha Ram; Gafal 7-12, Etul.

Won by a neck—head—½ length.

Time:—1 min. 38 2/5 secs.

Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 181-8; places, Rs. 38, Rs. 29-8, Rs. 40.

Total Investments:—Win, Rs. 14,540; place, Rs. 13,850.

The Race:—Bravo was quickest into his stride followed by Mat-hat-Baig. At the three furlongs Zaki Pasha was leading, Mat-hat-Baig second, Bravo third. At the turn Zaki went wide and down the straight Abdul Aziz challenged Mat-hat-Baig. A great struggle home, won by the former.

FATAL BURNS.

At the Morgue, on Saturday, Mr. G. F. Chalk, Acting Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of a Hindu girl, named Gundibai alias Luxmibai, aged 16 years, daughter of Ramchandra P. Deshpande, a professional chess player, residing at Churney Road. The deceased's "sari" accidentally caught fire as she climbed up into a loft in her house with a lamp in her hand on the 28th ultimo. She sustained serious burns, and was treated at home by a doctor. She subsequently succumbed to her injuries. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death from burns.

CALCUTTA RACES.

TAME PROCEEDINGS ON THE FOURTH DAY.

BOMBAY OWNERS' FURTHER SUCCESSES

(Specially Reported for the "Chronicle.")

CALCUTTA, Jan. 2.

Compared to the other three days the fourth day of the first meeting seemed to be a tame affair. The attendance was distinctly small, and fields, not very numerous. The racing itself was not very interesting, as the winners, although they were difficult to spot on paper won rather easily. In the Chowringhee plate, however, there was a tremendous duel between Ros-comain and St. Andrews, and the Judge was unable to divide them. Mr. Goculdas captured the Macpherson Cup through matchlock in easy fashion.

PONY HANDICAP.—One mile.

H. H. the Kour Sahib of Patiala's ALICE, 8-6, Brown 1
Mr. Goculdas' BERYL, 8-10, Ruiz 2
Messrs. Valentine and Vernon's MAUD, 8-3, Bloss 3

Also Ran:—Yod, 8-2, Little Arch 8-5.

Betting:—5 to 4 Beryl, fours Alice and Maud, sixes Yod, fifteens Little Arch.

The Race:—From the three furlong post Alice forged ahead, and won very easily by 3 lengths, ¾ length between second and third. Time 1 min. 43¾ secs.

Tote paid Rs. 45 win; and Rs. 21 and 15 places.

INNOVATION HANDICAP.—Six furlongs.

Mr. Goculdas' REFRESHER, 10-7, Ruiz 1
Mr. Evers' NAREB, 9-1, Owner 2
Mr. Norton's SIMONS LIGHT, 7-4, Melsom 3

Also Ran:—Spring Daisy, 9-0, May Kenley, 9-2.

Betting:—2 to 1 on Refresher, fours Spring Daisy, eights to tens the rest.

Tote paid Rs. 18 win, and Rs. 16, and 24 places.

The Race:—Simons Light led the field a merry dance till a furlong from home, where both Nareb and Refresher passed her. The former easily shook off Nareb, and won by 1½ lengths, a head between second and third. Time 1 min. 16½ secs.

HOLLY PLATE.—Six furlongs.

Lieut.-Col. Smith's BLUSTERER, 7-11, Kuhn 1
Mr. Norton's HOMEBREW, 9-4, Brown 2
Mr. Thaddeu's LOUISE DUVAL, 7-11, Ferguson 3

Also Ran:—Hospodar, 9-12, Arkangelo 9-1 Anemone, 8-7, Halscot, 8-5, Lady Marchmint

Betting:—Twos Homebrew, fives Hospodar, sixes Blusterer, eights Louise Duval, longer prices the rest.

Tote paid Rs. 71 win, and Rs. 19, 14 and 19

The Race:—Lady Marchmint Homebrew, Blusterer and Hospodar led in company, then came Louise Duval and then the rest in a bunch. Opposite the stands, Lady Marchmint and Hospodar fell off and Homebrew seemed to be winning, when Blusterer challenged and going on won by a head, 1½ lengths third. Time, 1 min 15½ secs.

CHOWRINGHEE PLATE.—Seven furlongs.

Mr. R. R. S's ROSCOMAIN, 8-5, Brown 1†
Mr. Bartleets ST. ANDREWS', 7-0, Vincent ..... 1†
Mr. Bilimoria's ROYAL SIM, 7-13, Kaikhsroo 3
†Dead heat.

Also Ran:—Lumination, 7-11, Volsloane, 9-1, Criton, 8-8, Widgiewa, 7-12, Watch Tower, 7-9, Soultline, 7-8.

Betting:—Twos Roscomain, fours, St. Andrews, sixes Royal Sim Soultline and Watch Tower longer odds the rest.

The Race:—On the barrier going up, Widgiewa forged ahead, and made the pace a cracker. He was followed, three lengths behind, by Roscomain and St. Andrews, who raced level together all through. In the straight, the leader fell back, letting in Royal Sim, who finished a length off, third. Time 1 min 27½ secs.

Tote paid Rs. 21 Roscomain and Rs. 25 St. Andrews, and Rs. 16, 16, and 20 for places.

THE MACPHERSON CUP ST. LEGER.—Course 1 mile, 6 furlongs, 132 yds.

Mr. Goculdas' MATCHLOCK, 8-5, Ruiz 1
Mr. Kelso's CHERRYWOOD, 7-9, Kiakhosroo 2
Mr. R. R. S's BACHELOR'S WEDDING, 9-11, Brown 3

Also Ran:—Spicy Bit, 8-6, Hilarity, 8-3, Jacamar, 7-10, Orloff, 8-7, Hamara, 6-13.

Betting:—Twos Bachelor's Wedding fours Matchlock, fives Spicy Bit, longer prices the rest.

Tote paid Rs. 42 win, and Rs. 15 21 and 17 places.

The Race:—To a good start, Hamara was the first to show the lead, Jacamar second, then Bachelor's Wedding, Spicy Bit being last. From three furlong post, Matchlock began to improve his position and the leaders soon dropped off, leaving him to win by 1½ lengths. Cherrywood came full of running and beat Batchelor's Wedding by 3 lengths. Time 3 mins. 11½ secs.

NEW YEAR PLATE.—1½ miles.

Mr. Goculdas' DOUBLE CHIN, 9-0, Ruiz 1
Mr. Galstaun's SCOTCH PLAID, 7-3, Purtoo Sing 2
Thakur Sripal Sing's MAYFLY, 7-12, Hardy 3

Also Ran:—Midsand, 8-9, Metamac, 8-2, North 7-5, The Witch, 7-0.

Betting:—4 to 5 Double Chin, fours Midsand, tens the rest.

Tote paid Rs. 17 win, Rs. 13, 37, and 27, places.

The Race:—Double Chin managed to win, with a little to spare. Remaining fifth all through he came at the right moment and won by half a length. Metamac ran well for the greater portion of the journey. Heads separated them. Time 2 mins. 38¼ secs.

CRICKET AT POONA.

POONA GYMKHANA V. MR. S. U. PATEL'S TEAM.

On New Year's Day a cricket match was played on the Poona Gymkhana ground between the Poona Gymkhana and Mr. Patel's team. The chief scorer was Mr. Yusuf Beg for Mr. Patel's side who made 88 without giving a chance; and Mr. Coombs for the Poona Gymkhana who played a forcing game for his 62. The match ended in a most exciting manner, Poona Gymkhana only losing by six runs on the first innings. Mr. Patel's Team then batted again and with 5 wickets down for 58 sportingly put their opponents in again with half an hour to make 64 runs. They had made 49 for four wickets when time was called.

Scores:—

Mr. PATEL'S TEAM.

1st Innings.

S. U. Patel, c Haughton, b Kirkwood	21
Yusufbeg, not out	88
Azizkhan, b Coombs	7
Dharphade, b Harris	7
Rajana, c Cumber b Coombs	4
Hirjee b Page Roberts	0
R. M. Karlekar, c Hutton b Page Roberts	1
Sk. Cassum, c Page Roberts, b Hastings	7
Moosa, c and b Harris	2
Yasin, b Page Roberts	11
Amir, b Page Roberts	1

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TUESDAY, Jan. 5.

Bombay Improvement Trust Board Meeting.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, Jan. 7.

Bombay Hunt, Rifle Butts.
Bombay High Court opens after Christmas Recess.
Bombay Municipal Corporation Meeting, 4-40 p.m.

DAILY.

Bombay Presidency Chess Tournament, "B" Class, Bombay Chess Club Room, 8-10 a.m. and 5-30 to 10-30 p.m. (ST.).
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.
Chhatre's Circus, Gilder Tank, Grant Road, 9-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 4 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.
Palladium, Kalbadevi, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut-Colonel P. E. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Jan. 4.

1021. Mobilization—Companies are detailed for duty as follows—
"F" Company, from Friday night, January 1st, to Wednesday morning January 6th.
"A", "B" and "E" Companies, from Wednesday, January 6th to Wednesday, January 13th.
O. C. Companies will detail 10 N.-C. Officers and 54 men to parade at Headquarters daily at 5-30 p.m. during their tour of duty.
Dress.—Drill Order with helmets, haversacks and waterbottles.
The Clothing Store will be open for issue of clothing to Companies as follows:—"A," "B" and "E" Companies, Monday, January 4th, from 5-30 to 7 p.m.
Kit will only be issued at the above hours.
Mobilization Kit.—Men detailed for duty must bring mobilization kit in accordance with Corps Standing Orders.
Rations.—All men detailed for Guard duty bring their own food for the night. Tea will be provided in the morning, and men will receive compensation in lieu of rations.
Company Office.—All Company Office work will be carried out in the Tents erected at Headquarters for this purpose.

1046. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:
Monday, January 4th, to Saturday, January 9th.—"D" Company.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

1051. Parades.—Company parades for the week ending January 9th:—
"B" Company.—Monday at 7-30 a.m. at Headquarters.
"D" Company. Tuesday, at 7-15 a.m. and Thursday, at 5-45 p.m. at Telegraph Quarters.
"E" Company.—Monday, at 6 p.m. at Sir Richard Temple's Statue.
"G" Company.—Monday and Thursday, at 7-30 a.m. at the Gymkhana.
Recruits and Special Reserve.—Wednesday and Friday at 7-30 a.m. at the Gymkhana.

3. There will be a meeting of all Officers and Non-commissioned Officers of "C" Company on Tuesday the 5th Instant at 53-0 p.m. at the Orderly Room (Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Coy.) Forbes Street, Fort.
Dress.—Mufti. Every N. C. Officer must attend.

4. "C" Company will parade on Thursday the 7th Instant. Fall in at Headquarters at 6 p.m. sharp.
Dress.—Drill Order with helmets. No leave will be granted.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay, Volunteer, Rifles.

STRING BAND AT LADIES GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day.

CHINA MAILS.

The P. and O. S.S. Malta, with the China and Austrain Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 1 p.m. on Tuesday the 5th instant.

STANDARD BANK, LTD.

The Managing Director states that subject to audit, the net profit made by this Bank for the year ending 31st December 1914, amounts to Rs. 37,890.

NEW YEAR DANCE.

The annual New Year dance of the Mazagon Institute was held at Sidick Baug, Victoria Road, on Saturday night. It was very largely attended and was a great success, the party dispersing at a very late hour.

THE MAILS.

The mail steamer Salsette arrived in harbour early yesterday morning bringing the mails of the 12th instant, and a number of passengers, including the Hon. Mr. Strangman, Advocate-General, and Mrs. Strangman, and Major Scott Moncrieff.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY'S HOMOEOPATHIC DISPENSARY.

Dr. B. Rayakar, L. H. M. & S. (Cal.), Medical Officer-in-charge of the Theosophical Society's Homoeopathic Charitable Dispensary, 29, Manordas Street, Bazar Gate, Fort, Bombay, reports that during the quarter ending 31st December, 1914, 754 patients attended the Dispensary, of whom 154 were males, 367 females, and the rest, 233, were children.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

The total number of deaths reported in Bombay on Friday was 56, as compared with 93 of the corresponding day of 1913 and 103 of 1912. No cases of either plague, smallpox or cholera were registered during the day. Out of a total of 2,379 rats caught on Friday, four were found to be plague-stricken. These latter had been caught in Mandvi (2), Market (1) and Dongri (1).

THE SEVA-SADAN.

Mr. Ramchandra Vinayak, managing executor of the estate of the late Mr. Janardan Raghoba, has handed over Rs. 1,000, being the amount of donation given by the deceased gentleman by his will, to the Seva Sadan of Bombay.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

A TRICK AND ITS SEQUEL.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before the Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sorabji of the G. I. P. Railway Police charged Gungaram Gumpat with the theft of Rs. 35 and Rs. 40, belonging to the G. I. P. Railway.

The case for the prosecution was that on the 27th December last, the accused went to Mr. Keshow Mahadeo, the head booking clerk at the Victoria Terminus, and represented himself as a clerk in the office of the General Traffic Manager. He further told the booking-clerk that a parcel of fruit had arrived for him. Believing this, the clerk went to get the parcel, when the accused, taking opportunity of his absence, walked away with Rs. 35, which was on the counter. The accused paid another visit to the booking office on Friday, when he was recognised by the clerk who asked one of his colleagues to keep an eye on him and went to seize the accused. The last named, not knowing that he was watched, removed Rs. 40 from the counter and made off with it but was chased and arrested. He was convicted on the charge in respect of Rs. 40, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

DISHONEST CARRIER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before the Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Mir Ahmedali charged Genia, alias Genian Yessoo, a carrier with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 9, belonging to the Army and Navy Co-operative Stores. The accused was entrusted with a parcel to be taken to H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla at the Taj Mahal Hotel on the 14th November. He delivered the parcel, collected Rs. 9-11 and decamped with it, but was subsequently arrested at Satara. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to twenty days' rigorous imprisonment.

[illegible]RK'S THE T.

On Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before the Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Chapman charged Luxmon Tukaram, lately a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Noble, Son and Company, aerated waters manufacturers, with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 190. The accused collected a bill for Rs. 190 on the 19th December on behalf of the firm, and misappropriated the amount to his own use. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 190, or in default, two months' rigorous imprisonment.

MASONIC CONSECRATIO AT KARACHI.

(From our Correspondent.)

The new Masonic temple at Karachi, a substantial and handsome building of Doric design near Government House which has succeeded the ancient Ark Structure close to the Sind Club was on Monday evening last solemnly consecrated to the purposes of the Order by the Grand Master of Scottish Freemasonry in India, Most Worshipful Brother the Hon. Mr. Justice F. C. O. Beaman, supported by other Chief Officers of the Grand Lodge of Western India. The visiting Masonic Authorities were received by the present Master, War. Bro. A. J. Finegan, of Lodge "Hope" S.C.—in which Lodge the ownership of the new building remains vested. Wor. Bros. J. W. Seager and G. H. Birch, who, with Wor. Bro. E. S. Wolfe, were mainly responsible for successful conduct of the building operations, and other prominent and veteran members of "Hope" including Wor. Bros. T. Cosser, B. R. Herman, H. C. Macnee, and many others. Representatives of the different constitutions of varying distinctions, were also present in large number at the Ceremony in Grand Lodge.

At the conclusion of the beautiful ceremony a most impressive sermon was delivered to the assembled brethren by the Grand Master, who, later in the evening was again at his best in the after-dinner speeches. In a speech of some length, the Most Wor. Brother with intense feeling and patriotic fervour, dwelt on the aspect of the War as it could be viewed only by true Englishmen. With unswerving determination there could be one only and possible goal, final and most absolute victory; and that victory would be attained at no moral dishonour nor stain to British arms; no merciless and inhuman treatment of the poor and defenceless, such as had for ever utterly disgraced our German adversaries by their conduct of the War in Belgium.

It was proposed to print both the addresses of Most Wor. Bro. the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, and to devote the proceeds to the War Charities.

ANGLO-INDIAN EMPIRE LEAGUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 2.

At its last sitting, the General Council of the Anglo-Indian Empire League confirmed the resolutions passed at the Conference. Delegates were invited to tea by Mr. Wood, Principal of the La Martiniere and shown over the College. A photograph was taken and the Conference closed with a dinner at which the usual toasts were drunk.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper market stood steady and business was reported at Rs. 93-8 (clean pieces.)

4 per cent. Municipal Bonds (longdated) changed hands at Rs. 98.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 98-8 (1914).

SHARES.

In Mill shares Standards advanced to Rs. 887½ and Madhavji to Rs. 1000. Centrals stood steady at Rs. 1,735.

Finlays were placed at Rs. 252½ and Currimbhai at Rs. 175.

Bombay Burma Trading shares were in demand at Rs. 915 for January and Rs. 922½ for February delivery.

Central Provinces Ry. shares moved up to Rs. 112. Sialkots were placed at Rs. 25½ and Mandra Bohn Ry. shares were quoted at Rs. 22½.

Bank of Bombay shares changed hands at Rs. 1,592½.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 91 to Rs. 93 and Deferred from Rs. 193 to 201.

Ordinary closed at Rs. 92 and Deferred at Rs. 199 for January settlement.

Bank of India shares stood quiet at Rs. 57.

LONDON LETTER.

ENTRY UPON A MOMENTOUS YEAR.

A NAVAL MYSTERY.

A LAND CAMPAIGN.

LATEST REVELATION OF GERMAN DIPLOMACY.

AN INDICTMENT OF LORD NORTHCLIFFE.

While everyone in England talks of a long war, there is a general feeling at bottom that a struggle on such a gigantic scale cannot last through two or three years and that 1915 will witness its termination.

There was a feeling of cheerfulness at Home during Mail week in regard to the progress of events.

The situation in France and Belgium is expected to remain the same for many weeks to come.

The Italian Premier's new revelation of Germany's war designs, revealed to the Italian Government in August, 1913, is a fresh count in the indictment against Germany charging her with having planned the war and brought it about, at a time, as she thought convenient to herself.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Dec. 11.

By the time this letter is in the hands of your readers, we shall have entered upon the New Year. Dull must he be of soul who does not realise the import of this fresh beginning. We grow old. We pass ordinarily from year to year almost without remark. We learn slowly to recognise that conventional divisions of time make no difference in the history of an individual or a people, although, in spite of this, we all more or less cherish the hope that the entry upon another year may be an event of consequence in our lives. But 1915 is another matter. The world has never seen such a new year. It may be more momentous to us than any that has gone before for the good or ill fortune of the peoples. We all talk of a long war; or the possibility or likelihood of the conflict going on into the second year, the third, or even the fourth! But at bottom very few of us believe in that dark prophecy. We do not see how Europe can stand it, or how the world can pay for it. We cannot bring ourselves to contemplate the madness of maintaining ten or fifteen millions of fighting men in the field through successive summers and winters, even if it were conceivable, that the nations could keep going under the strain, or that they could continue to feed themselves with so enormous a portion of the world's productive labour suspended. The mind refuses to entertain the thought. The war may, probably must, go on for many months yet. But equally, you feel it must end during the year upon which we are entering. Some time in 1915, therefore, unless humanity is doomed to the abyss, the world will be setting about the colossal work of rebuilding, of resuming the normal activities of peace, and repairing so far as may be possible, the desolation wrought in the months of madness. How much of the old civilisation will be salvable, or worth saving? Or will the peoples, having passed through the great purge, be equal to the task of building anew?

THE WEEK.

If we turn from the wide prospect to the movement of events close at hand, most people in England, I think, would confess to a feeling of cheerfulness. The sky has cleared decisively in South Africa. With the capture of De Wet and the death of Beyers, we may hope, the rebellion is at end and no serious danger remains. At the same time we ought not to forget that a man like De Wet does not take the ultimate risk for nothing. Where there is revolt, as every Indian would insist, there must be something wrong, and these disturbances should have the effect of leading the Government of the Union to remove whatever grievances are harassing the old Boer party. And, further, it may be hoped, General Botha and his colleagues are prepared for leniency towards De Wet. A few years only have passed since he was the idol of the British people, and I think you do not hear any particular bitterness against him now, even though he has so gravely embarrassed the Imperial Government at a time when any kind of trouble in the Empire involves great peril to the State.

NAVAL SUCCESSES—AND A MYSTERY.

As for the War during the week, its main interest has been on the sea. At last the enemy's roving ships are practically all accounted for, with the sinking of the four cruisers in the South Atlantic. This event has sent up the public barometer. By the people in general, no doubt, the strain of the naval situation has not been consciously felt, but that it has been a real strain you realise when the news of an important (if small) success is spread abroad. The relief is so immediate and complete, that the ordinary person reads without particular emotion that a submarine raid has been attempted on Dover. And there are other reasons for this very obvious relief. The public is disturbed and resentful over the discovery that the Admiralty has been keeping back the news of a naval mishap. The story, taking innumerable forms, has circulated over the country. Nearly everybody one met had heard of it, and was aware that the Admiralty had been able to conceal the loss because, by a miracle, it had occurred with practically no loss of life. The Germans,—baffled, no doubt, by conflicting rumours,—refrained from claiming the success, and, except that at the opening of Parliament Mr. Bonar Law protested in a sentence against the concealment of losses, the papers contained no whisper of the affair for weeks. When, however, the American papers brought the story, with photographs and other less prosaic illustrations, some press references had to be permitted. No official statement has yet been made, but we may assume that it soon will be. Such closeness is not only unwise and unnecessary; it is foolish and futile. The Admiralty (like the War Office) seems unable to realise that the British public is not discouraged but strengthened by bad news. If the facts in regard to an affair which was purely a mishap and not a disaster had been published at the proper time, the worst that could have happened would have been that the enemy could have indulged in a whoop, which might easily have been met by the announcement that the gap had been immediately filled. But we have been learning once again that the heads of the fighting departments are not endowed with the faculty of correctly reading the popular mind. They have, of course, their special reasons for secrecy in a matter of this kind, but those reasons seem inadequate, for the country and the Government are left unprotected against the scorn of the rest of the world. No good Briton, for instance, can enjoy the comments of the American papers upon the mishap that has been allowed to grow, in the popular imagination, into a terrifying mystery.

THE WEEK ON [illegible]

The bulletins referring to the theatre of war have reflected a condition of [illegible] declarations to the effect that we have made some progress or have taken many trenches, or recaptured this or other strategic point leave us where we were. Now and again there is a hint that the Allies have begun, or are about to begin, the offensive on a large scale, but such hints are not followed up. What is happening? The wasting game is to be continued, in the hope that the enemy will be too exhausted to effect a strong retreat? There is, it must be admitted, little evidence of such exhaustion so far, although we hear on all hands suggestions that the German ammunition is running short. The main reason for the slowness of the campaign in the West, indeed, may be the increasing severity of the season. As the grip of winter closes upon the vast battlefield, the factors in the struggle must change. It will no longer be possible for the armies to dig themselves into the earth afresh, and, if, on one side or the other, a long line of trenches has to be abandoned, the army which gives ground may thereby be throwing away its one advantage. Hence, it would seem, we may expect the present stage of the conflict to last for weeks or even months. But the winter has other horrors. The sanitation of the trenches long occupied by masses of men, is an impossible problem, and we have yet to see what ravages are in store from typhoid and kindred plagues.

THE EASTERN FIELD.

It is beyond the power of any student on this side to follow the movements of the armies in the Eastern field. A fortnight ago the Allies were celebrating a mighty Russian victory. There was, it is true, an unsatisfying supply of detail and the Petrograd officials preserved a prudent reserve. But the correspondents were expansive; the French and English newspapers appeared to entertain no doubts; even Lord Kitchener was convinced. It was as if the Press Bureau from Petrograd to London had whispered: "We haven't anything definite to report, but you may take it from us that the biggest thing on earth has happened in Poland!" What has happened? No one can tell. The popular depression over Lodz at the beginning of the week was not particularly justified,—but the news came immediately after the contradictions of the stories of an overwhelming Russian victory, at a moment when the Russian public was disposed to take a pessimistic view of Russian achievement.

THE GREAT INDICTMENT.

[illegible]day by day the indictment of the German war party is being piled up by the diplomatic documents still appearing, and the German Government publishes no case in reply. Last week the French Yellow Book added some sensational chapters to the record. By the bye, it ought not to have been published through the "Times." The Government did a foolish thing in allowing it to be handled by a newspaper (and this particular newspaper too), which is enabled to put it on the market at two shillings, while the Government printers are supplying the English White Paper at a penny. After the French Yellow Book comes a further piece of evidence from Italy. Signor Giolitti, the ex-premier, announced to the Chamber of Deputies on December 5, that in August last year Austria had confided to Italy her intention to deliver to Servia an ultimatum substantially the same as the one of July 1914. Italy was asked whether, in the event of a crisis, she would be prepared to regard this move as involving her support of Austria and Germany. The Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs objected, and informed his colleagues that he was seeking concerted measures with Germany to impede such Austrian action, and the Prime Minister made it clear that Italy could not participate. Additional facts as they come out all appear to converge upon these two points: first, Germany planned the war, and was resolved to bring it about at the time most convenient to herself; secondly, the Powers were fully informed of her intention. France knew of it, in detail. Italy was given clear enough proof of Austria's complicity. The Russian Foreign Office, more ably manned than any other Chancellery in Europe, knew all about it. Was the same knowledge possessed by the British Foreign Office? If so (and it must have been: there is no other hypothesis conceivable) why was Parliament, why were the British people, allowed to remain in the perilous security of ignorance?

A BLOW AT LORD NORTHCLIFFE.

Not for many years has the newspaper world been stirred up as it was last Saturday, when the "Daily News and Leader" came out with an open letter to Lord Northcliffe, from the pen of its editor, Mr. A. G. Gardiner. From the "Daily Mail" office there had issued a sixpenny booklet on "Scaremongerings," an attempt to show that, while the Northcliffe Press had consistently presented the right view, the Liberal newspapers, and especially the "Cocoa" Press, had falsified the truth about Germany. The challenge was not one to ignore and Mr. Gardiner took it up. His letter, as your readers will doubtless have an opportunity of judging, is a ringing attack upon the whole Northcliffe position—the most telling piece of journalism that England has seen for many a year. It was received with shouts of delight from a public that is thoroughly tired of the dominion of Carmelite House. The "Daily News" has incorporated the letter in a penny pamphlet with a number of damning quotations from the "Daily Mail" of the past,—passages revealing the wild contradictions of the Northcliffe attitudes in relation to France and Germany. The retort has the advantage alike of price and ability, and it is selling by the hundred thousand.

THE NEW YEAR IN POONA.

PROCLAMATION PARADE.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Jan. 1.

After a long spell of almost insufferable [illegible] we are provided with a few welcome [illegible] on New Year's Eve and on [illegible]'s Day. To begin with the tra[illegible] New Year's dance at the Ordnance Club at Kirkee allowed about three hundred people to bring in the New Year very happily and the dance at the Gymkhana Club the same night did likewise. But both operated against the possibility of witnessing the Proclamation Parade next morning. Perhaps, very few were aware that the parade would take place, and that handful were on the parade ground to witness a very fine martial demonstration.

The parade was noteworthy the first appearance in public of the "Terriers" (4th Hampshire Regiment) and the 7th Hariana Lancers who recently arrived in Poona. The Gunners from Kirkee,—or rather what remains of them,—the 3rd Sappers and Miners, and the 105th Mahratta Light Infantry in full strength were the troops paraded under the command of Brigadier-General Brooking, C.B. The quick-firers of the 79th R.F.A., were responsible for the Royal Salute, the infantry got through the feu-de-joie faultlessly and the troops finally cheered themselves hoarse in giving three cheers for his Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor. The troops then marched back to quarters. The "Terriers" made a decidedly brave show on parade, and as they are shortly to depart hence, we shall part with them with the greatest regret.

In the evening we had a fashionable Parsi wedding in Nana's Peth and here foregathered about a couple of thousand guests in radiant costume. Parsis of course predominated in the festive gathering, Parsis from different parts of India. Hindus, Mahomedans, even swell Marwaries and a sprinkling of Europeans were among the guests. The bride was Miss Nawazbai and the bridegroom Dastur Noshirwan Kaikobad, son of the venerable High Priest of the Parsis in the Deccan, and a very popular member of European and Indian society in Poona. The ceremony was performed by the High Priest of Bombay and Hyderabad (Deccan). The proceedings did not require enlivening, but the Territorials Band was in attendance, and an unstinted supply of refreshments made things more than ordinarily cheery. The historic Dastur Hall where this function took place was a scene of dazzling radiancy, when the lights were lit, and we had much to be grateful for to the members of the eminent Dastur family for having provided so exceptionally an enjoyable evening. Parsi marriages in high life are few and far between. But may we hope for another shortly?

Beyond a few Xmas trees, Xmas has faded from memory without leaving any traces of its festive characteristic in Poona. A large percentage of the worshipers at St. Mary's Church on Xmas Day were in mourning. Sunday the 3rd has been reserved as a day of Intercession, and at St. Mary's there are to be services at half an hour's interval throughout the day.

SUICIDE OF A PLANTER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, Jan. 3.

Mr. Arthur James Browne, J.P., proprietary planter, Tirrukovil, and Secretary, Batticaloa Planters' Association committed suicide on the estate by shooting himself with a rifle. The cause of the tragedy is said to be some criticism passed about his alleged management of the estate by the Visiting Agent. Mr. Browne was very popular.

CASUALTY LISTS.

LONDON, Jan. 1.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second Lieut. A. S. L. Daniell, Rifle Brigade.
Second Lieut. S. Henson, Somersets.
Captain C. Maud, Somersets.
Captain R. C. Orr, Somersets.
Lieut. G. Parr, Somersets.
Second Lieut. D. G. Ramsay, Sussex.
Captain A. Tritton, Coldstreams.
Captain C. H. Watts, Northemptons.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second Lieut. E. Beauchamp, Coldstreams.
Second Lieut. R. H. Williamson, Artillery.
Second Lieut. G. Pearce, Warwicks.

LATER.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. O. Archdale, Rifle Brigade.
Captain W. G. Dobbie, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. E. H. Fletcher, East Kents.
Lieut. F. Hollingsworth, Gloucesters.
Captain Spencer-Churchill, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieut. A. Symington, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut. F. H. Witts, Irish Guards.
Lieut. G. P. Gough, Irish Guards.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut. K. Dennys, Somersets.
Second-Lieut. S. Bryce, Seventh Dragoon Guards.

PRISONERS.

Lieut. S. Batty-Smith, North Lancs.
Captain Lord J. Stewart-Murray, Camerons.
Second-Lieut. E. A. Walmesley, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut. C. Rought, West Surreys.

WOUNDED AND PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut. R. F. Nugent, Scots Guards.

UNWOUNDED.

Captain J. B. Haddon, Warwicks.

KILLED.

Captain Herd, Welsh Regiment.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain J. O'H. Moore, Engineers.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 3.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Lieut. S. Giffard, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. S. Johns, South Wales Borderers.
Captain W. G. Sheffield, Middlesex.
Lieut. H. Garnett, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut. J. Thomas, Leicesters.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Lieut. Q. Bell, Gordons.

PRISONER.

Second-Lieut. F. Judge, Scots Fusiliers.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED, NOW UNWOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. H. H. E. Henson, East Surreys.

LATER.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Second Lieut. Day, Hampshires.
Second Lieut. J. Elliot, Artillery.
Second Lieut. A. Farrier, South Wales Borderers.
Lieut.-Colonel D. Fasson, Artillery.
Captain Kodie, Black Watch.
Captain J. S. Wilson, Rifle Corps.

MISSING.

Captain W. Picton-Warlow, Welsh Regiment.
Lieut. A. J. R. Anderson, Royal Irish.

UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED KILLED.

Captain Lord A. J. Hamilton, Irish Guards.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 3.

The following are the names of officers in the thirty-ninth casulty list from France and Belgium:—

KILLED.

Major C. B. Loring, 37th Lancers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. L. C. C. Rogers, 17th Gurkhas.

WOUNDED.

Lieut. T. W. Corbett, 9th Hodsins Horse.
Lieut. F. B. N. Tinley, 20th Deccan Horse.
Lieut. B. L. Clarke, 23rd Cavalry.
Jamadar Sasidhar Thapa, 1-1st Gurkhas.

WOUNDED AND INVALIDED HOME.

Captain J. P. Gilbert, 6th Jats.
Captain T. R. Scott, 87th Punjabis.
Major J. G. Edwards, 1-3rd Gurkhas.

INVALIDED HOME.

Lieut. A. E. Barstow, 15th Sikhs.
Captain H. R. B. Reed, 2-39th Garhwal Rifles.
Lieut. H. J. Huxford, 125th Rifles.
Major B. M. L. D. Brodhurst, 1-4 Gurkhas.

MISSING.

Major A. Gardiner, Royal Engineers.
Captain J. S. McEuen, 20th Deccan Horse
Captain C. A. C. Mackenzie, 20th Deccan Horse.

The following are the names of officers in the fortieth casualty list from France and Belgium:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. A. R. L. Tucker, 2nd Royal Warwicks.
Lieut. R. G. G. Robson, R. E., 1st Sappers and Miners.
Captain A. W. Robertson Falsgow, 2-39th Garhwals.
Subadar Lalbir Thapa, 1-1st Gurkhas.
Subadar Ram Saran Rana, 2-4 Gurkhas.
Jemadar Hira Gurung, 2-4th Gurkhas.

WOUNDED.

Jemadar (previously Colour Havildar) Padan Singh, 15th Sikhs.
Subadar Subal Gharti, 1-1st Gurkhas.

MISSING.

Subadar Major Man Sing Thapa (believed killed), 1-1st Gurkhas.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, January 4th 1915.

THE INDICTMENT OF LORD NORTHCLIFFE.

A good many people will be grateful that somebody has at last told the truth, fully and plainly, about Lord Northcliffe. No public man of our time, even in the ordinary rough and tumble [illegible] politics, has ever been the subject of such scathing, soul-telling and withal so [illegible] and just an indictment as that which Mr. A. G. Gardiner has drawn up against the Napoleon of half-penny journalism. Before Lord Northcliffe brought his demoralising influence into British journalism it possessed a reputation for truth, honesty and singleness of purpose unequalled in the world, and the prestige it enjoyed was one of the proud possessions of the British people. In those days the fact that the ordinary newspaper is a business enterprise was not allowed to affect the sense of duty of its conductors when the principles or policy for which it stood became unpopular, and the great journals of the metropolis and the provinces in their editorial policy tried to lead the public rather than seek the current which would carry them quickest to the tide of popularity. The Harmsworths brought a new spirit into British journalism, and created a new tradition, and, partly by their example and partly by the cheaply won successes which have enabled them to lay their devastating hands on some of the old-established newspapers, they have given that new spirit and that new tradition an overwhelming predominance in the British press. Even the "Daily News," the paper of which Mr. Gardiner stands forth as the champion, has not escaped the taint. But, none the less, "he illustrates the new tradition and the new ethics most aptly in the quotation from Hosea Biglow It is to

> scent which pays the best an'then
> Go into it baldheaded.

But if the older journals which have come down to the halfpenny level are not free altogether of the suspicion of going baldheaded for the scent which pays the best; they at least have principles, by which they stand or fall. They do not perform the Harmsworth *volte face* the moment they find the scent is not going to pay, when they are dealing with the larger and graver issues; and, if the whole responsibility for the war could be justly thrust upon the shoulders of the journals which have in season and out of season preached peace, —which, of course, would be absurd,—if their blindness to the German menace could be honestly blamed for having brought about this cataclysm, theirs would still be, as Mr. Gardiner eloquently demonstrates, a position of honour and rectitude, for they worked and pleaded for what they believed to be right, for what they thought was in the true interests of the country and humanity. They made the mistake of refusing to believe in the possibility of the depths of perfidy and the height of unscrupulous aggression of which German militarism was capable, and the extent to which it predominated in the German Government and over the German people. But they were at least transparently honest. It is a far, far greater thing to be a peace propagandist and fail, than to be an incendiary because it pays, and to be able to triumph when the conflagration comes. To be an incendiary in journalism is the shortest cut, as Mr. Gardiner says, to financial success, and always to shout with the largest crowd is to make sure of preserving the largest circulation, which otherwise can only be attained and preserved by sterling merit. It is a melancholy reflection that a journal like the "Daily Mail" is the only mental pabulum of an enormous proportion of the middle and lower middle classes in England,—melancholy, because it means that Lord Northcliffe has never once "sacrificed his journalistic interests for the common good, for the cause of peace, or for some great human ideal that has brought no grist to his mill." He has been pro-German when it paid, pro-French when it paid, pro-Free Trade when it paid, pro-Tariff Reform when it paid; he has never been pro-anything that was not likely to pay, and if he ever blundered in this respect the bad investment was quickly dropped and the coat turned with shameless audacity and without a moment's hesitation.

There are many of us who had not agreed with, who had seen the danger of the policy of reducing British armaments, on the ground that if Britain led the way others would follow, which was advocated [illegible] and out of season by Mr. [illegible] friends. It is true that [illegible] danger that others [illegible] lie in the mouth of [illegible] with his see-saw politics, to [illegible] or accuse them. And the pamphlet which has provoked Mr. Gardiner's wrath is more than an impertinence; it largely consists of unscrupulous misrepresentations. Nor does anyone, except Lord Northcliffe and his journalistic henchmen, want these recriminations at a time like the present. Contrast the attitude, after the outbreak of war, of Lord Roberts! Here was a man who had suffered every sort of ridicule and political attack, because he never tired of warning his countrymen of the German menace and urging them to be prepared. Yet, after the crash came, he never allowed a single word of reproach to escape his lips, he never uttered a single allusion to his own warnings, or the scoffings of his opponents. He turned to, like the honest old patriot he was, to see how he could best render service to his country in a crisis which demanded deeds rather than words, and, above all, self-repression. That is the spirit in which every honest patriot, who wishes to see a truly united people facing this crisis, would act. It has been left to the vulgarity, the blatancy and the spurious patriotism of the catch half-penny press of Carmelite Street, to endeavour to stir up mud and dissension.

THE PECKSNIFFS OF "KULTUR."

The Germans, as everybody knows by now, seem to be obsessed by the blessed word "kultur." If German diplomacy is exposed in some dirty trick which renders it more certain than ever that it designed to bring about the war, the German nation raises its hands in Pecksniffian amazement and appeals to Germa "kultur"; if the German military are accused on unimpeachable evidence of violating the accepted rules of warfare, we get once more an assertion of Ger "kultur" as a sweeping refutation of suggestion of the possibility of Germans being guilty of shooting non-combatants and destroying works of art. To spread German "kultur" has been the constant ideal put before the German public by the Bernhardis, etc., as a reason for going to war; the existence of German "kultur" is the final answer the world is expected to accept when it questions German methods of conducting war. In their recent appeal to foreign universities the professors of twenty-two German universities said:—

You who know and understand in what spirit and with what success our youth is instructed and elevated, who know how well we inculcate respect and admiration for the great works of human genius, we ask you to be our witnesses and to say whether what our enemies report is true and if it is correct that the German Army is a horde of barbarians and a band of incendiaries who find pleasure in shooting non-combatants and destroying monuments of art and history.

What is the good of telling us that our Army can possibly commit atrocities, say the professors in effect, It is impossible. We are a cultured people! The Belgian Commission of Enquiry on the violation of the rules of war, its laws and customs by the Germans provides a crushing rejoinder to this appeal of the "kultur" Pecksniffs. It produces in full the orders and proclamations of German generals, commanding or authorising acts of indiscriminate vengeance and intimidation. At Hasselt, on August 17, a proclamation was posted which contained the following:—"In the case of civilians shooting on the German Army, a third of the male population will be shot." General von Bulow accused the inhabitants of the town of Andenne of having "made a treacherous surprise" (it was his mere assertion and was contradicted by the inhabitants,) and in a subsequent proclamation said that it was therefore "with my consent that the whole place was burnt down and about a hundred people shot." This was a proclamation to the people of Liége and issued to them as a warning of "the fate which menaces them if they adopt a similar attitude." At Wavre the inhabitants were told that they had put themselves beyond the pale of the Rights of Nations by firing on German troops, and that if the demanded indemnity of £120,000 was not forthcoming when due, the town would be burnt down and the innocent suffer with the guilty. A proclamation at Namur by von Bulow threatened death by shooting and hard labour for life in Germany of all citizens guilty of concealing French or Belgian soldiers or failing to give information as to where arms or powder might be concealed. At Grivegnée civilians were ordered to take off their hats or salute German officers. In case of doubt every German soldier was to be saluted Disregard of this order would result in the military "making themselves respected by any means." And so the list of quotations from official military documents goes on at great length. As "The Nation" says, "the policy of intimidation by frightfulness was the official policy and the German proclamations are the best evidence of the spirit in which German officers carried it out." The same thing has occurred in the Argonne where all the correspondents testify to a general work of incendiarism and destruction by German troops. These are the people of whom the German professors said in their appeal:—

Our Army is not an army of mercenaries. It comprises the whole nation from the first to the last man. It is led by the finest sons of the fatherland. At this moment thousands of professors and pupils fall as officers and soldiers on the battlefields of France and Russia.

Thus it is the professors of twenty-two German universities who have fastened this indictment of horror and brutality on to the whole German people.

Notes of the Day

The New Lieutenant-Governor.

The selection of Sir Harcourt Butler to succeed Sir Harvey Adamson as Lieutenant-Governor of Burma was, of course, expected. Sir Harcourt Butler has not been a success as member for Education and Sanitation and his departure to such an elysium for the bureaucratic administrator as Burma will not be regretted by people with progressive ideas. Sir Harcourt Butler began well when he joined the Executive Council. But he had, then, colleagues of liberal ideas, and being a man very amenable to his surroundings he was affected by the liberal atmosphere that then existed. But when that atmosphere gave place to the less vigorous air which now prevails and he found himself sitting by the side of the Cradocks and the Carlyles he became quite domineering in his bureaucraticness and was almost rude to non-official members of the Legislative Council. It has been rumoured that Sir Archdale Earle will succeed him on the Executive Council, and that Mr. P. C. Lyon will get the Chief Commissionership of Assam. Both would be admirable appointments. Sir Archdale Earle is a man of liberal and sympathetic views, and Mr. P. C. Lyon is better fitted to be Chief Commissioner of Assam, than member of the Executive Council in a large province such as Bengal.

German Designs.

Herr Dernburg's "modest" terms of peace, as communicated on Germany's behalf to the American press, have already been quoted in these columns. Belgium was not to be annexed to Germany, it will be remembered, but she was to come within the German Customs Union. This was supposed to illustrate the generous and conciliatory attitude adopted by Germany towards a country which by right of conquest, (sic) she could, if she wished (when Yprés is taken) make her vassal. Unfortunately Herr Basserman, the official leader of the National Liberal Party, has made a declaration to his followers in the Reichstag, which may be taken as a more reliable indication as to German intentions. The speech was made at a secret meeting but the "Vorwarts" has made public a passage in which Herr Basserman says, "We shall hold fast, for all time the countries which have been fertilised by German blood. . . . By bloody war to splendid victory,—that is the motto of this great time." No one can have the least doubt as to who is the better interpreter of German intentions. If the German conquest of Belgium ever became complete, which, of course, it wont, and if the Germans were ever able to dictate their own terms, we have no doubt that they would propose to annex France from the present frontier to the Aisne.

Reaction in Russia.

The friends of Russia cannot but view with concern, how, at this moment, when they are looking to the new sentiments and the new inspirations aroused by the war to modify and liberalise Russian policy and methods of administration, the bureaucracy, so far from relaxing its unrelenting campaign against every movement towards freedom, is carrying the Tsar with it in its march towards greater reaction. The announcement of a legislative programme, counter-signed by the Tsar, for the abolition of the remnants of Turkish autonomy is followed by an attack on the rights of the Duma. One of these rights is the immunity from arrest enjoyed by the deputies. But since the war broke out,—an ironical response to the patriotic attitude of the Social Democrates!—five members of that party have been arrested and will be tried for high treason. "The Nation" points out that the charge against them is exactly that on which the whole Social Democratic Party in the second Duma was sent to prison and Siberia,—planning some movement against Tsarism in the Army. In the previous case the Duma's Commission found them innocent and declared that the only plot was one of the secret police against its colleagues. It remains to be seen whether the present charge has any more solid foundation. But the Russian Government would do well to consider carefully lest it creates one of those scandals of the kind which earn it no sort of love in Europe.

Books of the War.

From the fascinating pen of Mrs. Belloc Lowndes we have received a child's book of the war "Told in Gallant Deeds" (Nisbet), which every patriotic parent should insist on presenting to his child. Mrs. Lowndes' book begins with a chapter on diplomacy in such a disguise that the Kaiser more than ever should appear to the schoolroom and the nursery as the "wicked uncle" of fairy tale fame. All the gallant deeds of the war, up to the opening of the Battle of Ypres, such as inspire the romantic homage of childhood, are told here in glowing and charming chapters. These pen-pictures of simplicity dealing with the two services and our Allies, have perhaps no equal in recent child-history and we heartily commend the volume to our readers. In "Deeds That Will Never die" (Cassell), Mr. John Foster Fraser recounts some of the bravest acts of individuals and regiments from the Battle of Mons up to time of publication. The author may be congratulated on the celerity with which the volume has been produced, and, though sometimes the descriptions are scrappy and the space devoted to a particular deed, quite out of proportion to its merits, nevertheless "Deeds That Will Never Die" is a good book of its sort and should receive a wide welcome.

Aniline Dyes.

Lord Moulton delivered an address in the Manchester Town Hall on December 8, in which he made public the advice which he gave to the Government upon the need for the manufacture of aniline dyes in England. The speaker took a serious view of Britain's inability to supply dyestuffs for an industry with an annual output of £200,000,000. "Great Britain," he said, "had arrived at a crisis of her national fate," and he analysed in detail the reasons for which the chemical dye industry had been so far located in Germany. Lord Moulton also warned textile manufacturers that, unless precautionary measures are taken, the Germans will be able, when the war is over, to make conditions to suit their terms. The only remedy Lord Moulton pointed out, was the formation of a company, which should be large enough to hold its own against the German combines, definitely national in character, so that it will be able to achieve success by the cooperation of the producer and the consumer. A resolution in favour of the Government scheme was carried.

A Call upon Public Spirit.

Commenting on Lord Moulton's address the "Manchester Gardian" in a leading article very pertinently points out:—

If the scheme is carried through with the success which he predicts, the textile and other trades which are dependent on an adequate supply of dyes will have reason to congratulate themselves that Lord Moulton should have been willing at this time to apply his energies and his unique experience of the German aniline industry on their behalf. Lord Moulton, it is true, disavowed responsibility for the scheme itself, but he is its author in fact if not in name. And the scheme itself is clearly the work of a man who has thought the matter out and discovered at least the main essentials of success. If success is possible by any means it is possible only on the three conditions laid down by Lord Moulton: that the new company should be big enough to take advantage of the economies of manufacture on a large scale and to offer really effectual competition; that it should be national and under no temptation itself to succumb to tempting offers of purchase or absorption by the ring; and that it should be co-operative as between producers and consummers. Little difficulty will be found in complying with the first two conditions. It is the third which may prove a stumbling-block. If the purchasers of dyes are to be dissociated from the manufacture of dyes, they will not give the support to the new company which will be necessary even after the war is over. That is clearly recognised. But it is unfortunately also clear that all purchasers of dyes in this country will derive the same benefits from the competition which the new company would offer to Germany, whether they have themselves put money into the new concern or whether they have left it to others to find the capital. To comply with Lord Moulton's third condition involves, therefore, a call upon the public spirit of individual dyeusers.

Official and Personal.

The services of Mr. Farquhar, Superintendent of Police, Punjab, has been lent to the Kashmir Durbar to reorganise the Kashmir Police.

BELGIAN PROCLAMATION.

APPEAL TO ALL BELGIANS ABROAD

We have been requested by the Royal Belgian Consulate in Bombay to publish the following appeal by H. M. the King of the Belgians to all his subjects abroad:—

"Hunted out of their towns and villages by the horrors of invasion, numerous Belgian families have been compelled to seek refuge in hospitable foreign lands, where both the authorities and the general public have displayed the greatest sympathy for them, of which Belgium will always cherish the most grateful memory.

One duty and one alone rests on all such refugees,—that they do not forget their distant Fatherland where their kindred, their friends and their comrades suffer so cruelty; that they set themselves by their courage and their dignity to enhance that sympathy which everyone of true spirit and sympathy extends spontaneously to the Belgian nation; that all their thoughts, all their hopes are directed towards one sacred end alone,—the liberation of their Fatherland.

Among these families are those who count among their numbers men and youths suited to replenish the ranks of the army spontaneously, many have fulfilled and continue to fulfil their duty day by day,—it is imperative that *all* now do the same with as little delay as possible.

IN THE NAME OF THE KING AND THE NATION.

We address this solemn appeal to all able-bodied Belgians,—and especially those between the ages of 18 and 30,—that they enrol themselves at once as volunteers for service during the duration of the war. For this purpose every facility will be afforded them. It will suffice for them simply to apply to the Belgian Consuls, who, if on enquiry satisfied that there is no reason physical or moral which unfits them for military service, will supply them, should there be need, with the means whereby they will be permitted immediately to proceed to the centres of enrolment in England, France and elsewhere. All unmarried Belgians between the ages of 18—30 who have not replied to this appeal by Nov. 15, 1914, may be requisitioned officially for employment on military works by the Law of Aug. 14, 1887.

WE EXPECT EACH MAN TO DO HIS DUTY.

Victim of an outrage of which history offers no example, never had Belgium a better title to or greater need of the aid of her children! Let all of us, under the guidance of our King, of whom we are proud, hasten the hour when we shall find ourselves once more united, independent and free on the soil of this beloved country, whose sufferings have but rendered it more dear.

The appeal is signed by all the Ministers.

CIVILIANS AS SHIELDS.

CONFESSION OF A GERMAN OFFICER.

The "Journal de Geneve" publishes a confession made by a German officer of the barbarous practice of forcing civilians, men and women, to stand in the firing line between the Germans and the French.

Lieutenant A. Eberlein, the officer in question, makes this confession in a German newspaper, the "Muncher Neuesten Nachrichten" of October 7. Describing the entry of the Germans into Saint-Die, which was hotly disputed by the French regular troops, he writes:—

"But we arrested three more civilians, and then I had a good idea. We put them on chairs and bade them place themselves in the middle of the street. Supplications on one side and a few blows from rifle butts on the other. Little by little one gets quite hardened. At last they are seated outside in the street. How many agonised prayers they say I do not know, but their hands were continually joined as though in a cramp. I pity them, but the means is of immediate efficacity. The fire directed from the houses on our flanks immediately diminishes, and we are able to occupy the house opposite and thus obtain the mastery of the main street.

"As I learnt later, the reserve regiment which entered Saint-Die from the north had the same experience as ourselves. The four civilians they made sit out in the street were, however, killed by French bullets; I saw them myself stretched out in the street near the hospital."

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN PLIGHT IN POLAND.

AUSTRIAN ROUT.

BRITISH NAVAL LOSS.

TURKISH GOVERNMENT READY FOR FLIGHT.

The Germans are reported to have lost 600,000 in Poland in three weeks, 200,000 of them on the Bzura alone, including many of their finest troops. It is estimated in Paris that the prisoners held by the Allies total 604,200.

The Russians continue to repulse German attacks on the Bzura and the Rowka despite the enemy's heavy artillery; while the Austrian retreat in Bukhovina is assuming the character of a rout. The Austrians admit that they have been obliged to retire.

The French troops are progressing foot by foot at Steinbach in Baden. On Saturday they inflicted heavy losses on the enemy and carried three more lines of houses. At other points in the western theatre the Allies have strengthened their positions and advanced at several places. Their artillery have achieved good results on the Aisne, silencing the enemy's batteries and dispersing the concentrations of men.

The British battleship Formidable has been sunk by a mine in the Channel, but 201 of her complement were saved.

Four Austrian monitors on Thursday evening bombarded the fortress of Belgrade from the banks of the Sane and the Danube.

Desperate fighting is reported from the Caucasus where the Russians have blocked the Turkish offensive in the direction of Oltai.

A Sofia message says that arrivals from Constantinople report that officials in the Turkish Government departments apparently fearing a visit from the Allied Fleet are ready to cross into Asia Minor at a moment's notice.

AUSTRIAN SHIPS BOMBARD BELGRADE

BELGRADE, Jan. 2.

Four Austrian monitors on Thursday evening bombarded the fortress of Belgrade from the banks of the Save and Danube.

DEATH OF MR. PERCY ILLINGWORTH

LONDON, Jan. 3, 3-50 p.m.

The death has occurred from typhoid of Mr. Percy Illingworth, the Chief Government Whip.

NEW DUTCH STEAMSHIP LINE.

LONDON, Jan. 1.

The Governor of the Philippines cables that he is advised that the Holland Steamship Line contemplates starting a line from New York through the Panama Canal to Manila and the Dutch East.

STUPENDOUS GERMAN LOSSES.

AUSTRIAN ROUT IN GALICIA.

STUPENDOUS LOSSES IN POLAND.

GERMANS LOSE SIX LAKHS IN THREE WEEKS.

604,200 PRISONERS HELD BY ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 3.

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DESPERATE FIGHTING IN CAUCASUS.

TURKISH OFFENSIVE BLOCK.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 2.

It is officially announced that desperate fighting continues at Sarykamysh. The situation at Ardahan is unchanged, and we have blocked the Turkish offensive in the direction of Olti.

CONSTANTINOPLE PERTURBED

VISIT FROM ALLIED FLEET FEARED.

SOFIA, Jan. 1.

Arrivals from Constantinople report that officials in the Government Departments, apparently fearing a visit from the Allied fleet, are ready to cross into Asia Minor at a moment's notice. British and French warships are showing great activity in stopping supplies intended to be conveyed to Constantinople, via Dedeagatch.

TERRIBLE MISERY IN TURKEY

FINANCIAL STRESS DAILY BECOMING SEVERE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 3.

A letter from Constantinople says that great difficulty is being experienced in reconstituting the Turkish Cabinet. Talaat Bey, the Minister of the Interior, has provisionally replaced the Ministers of War, Marine and Finance. The two former are respectively on the Russian and Syrian fronts but the last mentioned, Djavid Bey, although he resigned, is believed to be helping Talaat.

The financial stress is daily becoming more severe and it is believed that the Government contemplates the issue of paper money without a proper gold reserve. Military requisitions continue and many shops have been literally emptied. Arrivals from the interior describe the terrible misery prevailing all over country.

SIX NEW ARMIES.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMANDERS.

LONDON, Jan. 1.

An Army Order to-night announces the creation of new armies, each generally consisting of three Army Corps. Generals Sir D. Haig, Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien, Sir Archibald Hunter, Sir Ian Hamilton, Sir H. Rundle, and Sir Bruce Hamilton command the first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth armies respectively. Major-General Monro commands the First Army Corps, Lieut.-General Sir C. Fergusson the Second Army Corps and Lieut.-General Sir H. Plumer, the Fifth Army Corps.

UNBREAKABLE CHAIN ROUND GERMANY.

GRAIN SUPPLIES AS IMPORTANT AS GUNS.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

The "Vossische Zeitung" says: "Germany is surrounded by an unbreakable chain, preventing the importation of supplies. The scarcity of petrol is already noticeable. There are noticeable indications that the harvest in Germany will be below expectations. We have not yet grasped the fact that our grain supplies are not less a means of defence than guns."

AEROPLANES DRIVEN OUT OF FRANCE

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Aeroplanes visited various places in France yesterday, including Nancy, but they were driven off.

AUSTRIAN RETREAT.

ASSUMING THE CHARACTER OF A ROUT.

PRISONERS AND GUNS CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Jan. 3.

A communiqué says:—We continue to repulse German attacks on the Bzura and the Rawka despite the enemy's heavy artillery and bombs.

The Germans captured some trenches between Vloszczowa and Kielce after severe fighting but were driven out by an attack in the rear.

The Russians captured several hundred prisoners and nine machine-guns and positions at the Uzok Pass.

The Austrian retreat in Bukhovina is assuming the character of a rout.

AUSTRIAN ADMISSION.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

An Austrian communiqué admits that superior Russian forces have obliged the Austrians at the Uzok Pass to retire a short distance.

THOROUGHLY ROUTED.

AUSTRIANS' FLIGHT ACROSS THE CARPATHIANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 2.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:—

London, December 30.—A report from Petrograd received in Rome states that the flight of the Austrians across the Carpathians has surpassed any previous rout of the Austrian forces. Staff documents, maps, regimental colours and money were left behind, in addition to immense quantities of war material.

A German wireless message declares that the campaign will be decided further north, but the impression remains unshaken here that the real object of the enemy's advance was to delay the investment of Cracow and of Silesia.

There is no news of Lawa (Mlawa), since it was retaken by the Germans. The "Times" Military corespondent points out that the re-taking may be the part of a plan for the renewed advance, or intended to protect the German left during the withdrawal.

A story from Berlin via The Hague and Amsterdam says that Prince Henry of Prussia was summoned to the Kaiser's headquarters to confer with his Majesty and Grand Admiral Von Tirpitz. The Kaiser demanded an exhaustive report of the damage done at Cuxhaven. The conference lasted for several hours, and Prince Henry then returned to Kiel. It is supposed in Germany that Prince Henry has been given the supreme command of the battle fleet.

THE VICEROY'S REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 3.

The Viceroy's report from the Secretary of State says:—

The British Ambassador at St. Petersburg speaking at the new English Club said that Russia had to bear alone the shock of the united armies of Germany and Austria and in the south to repel the armies of the Sultan. She had nobly confronted the gigantic task under the brilliant leadership of the Grand Duke Nicholas. The Russian armies have won the admiration of the world, gained great victories and occupy most of Galicia. The difficulties were immense for they had defended the front from the Baltic to the Black Sea, and moved troops and supplies over enormous distances by bad roads. In Poland the fight was in country flanked right and left by hostile territory, while the mobile enemy had the advantage of the net work of strategic railway. Despite the difficulties the Russian Army had fought splendidly and had shown a spirit of self-sacrifice in their efforts to relieve the pressure on the west by wearing out and gradually destroying the enemies' forces. It is attaining one of the main objects of this war of attrition, and by concluding it they will ere long break down the barrier guarding the entrance to Silesia.

Describing the Russian soldier, the British Ambassador called him "One of nature's gentlemen" and highly praised his bravery. In concluding the speech the Ambassador said that Russia, England and France were all resolved to fight to finish, until the spirit of German militarism is exorcised for ever.

FRENCH SUCCESS.

CAPTURE OF ST. GEORGES.

HEAVY GERMAN LOSSES.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

The Press Bureau "Eye-witness" states that on the 28th a hurricane followed a violent thunderstorm, and that there was nothing notable. The ground was water-logged, the weather being unfavourable to operations.

The French progressed elsewhere, capturing St. Georges and inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. On the 29th our right gradually advanced and recovered much of the ground occupied by the enemy in the previous week.

On the 30th progress on the right was maintained, and there was equally uneventful fighting over a perfect labyrinth of excavations. When fighting was slack the troops had hard work in constructing fresh defences.

STRANGE CONTRASTS.

TROPICAL FIGHTERS UNDER ARCTIC CONDITIONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 2.

The Press Bureau Eye-Witness says:—The roads near the front present a kaleidoscope of the strangest contrasts, from the Arab horsemen of the North African deserts, who are clothed in flowing robes of blue and scarlet, to tribesmen from the north-west frontier of India.

There is something incongruous in the appearance of dusky faces and Oriental garments, such as those of the Algerian cavalry, amidst driving sleet and mud, and before rows of squalid cottages in industrial towns where many are billeted.

The French cuirassiers, looking as though they had stepped from one of Meissonier's pictures, give an old-world touch of glamour and romance which is shattered by the drab reality of a convoy of motor lorries, lumbering and snorting along beside mule-drawn Indian ammunition carts, with native drivers huddled up to the eyes in great-coats.

British Territorials swing through a village, surveyed by Baluchis, Sikhs and Gurkhas, whose heads are, Indian-wise, protected from cold by every conceivable headgear, even newspapers.

WHAT THE GERMANS BELIEVE.

Some prisoners are conscious that the war will last longer than they had expected, but the fact that it has been waged almost entirely in the enemy's country prevents them from realising that they are fighting what must eventually prove a losing cause.

They believe that the Russians have been decisively defeated, that France is exhausted and ready for peace, that England is decadent and that the neutrals have declared war on the Allies. Neither the pinch of real want nor the lack of men and material has yet been felt by the Germans, nor has the consciousness of defeat been brought home to them.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE.

ORDERS FOR OFFICERS AND MEN.

LONDON, Jan. 1.

The Distinguished Service Order has been awarded to thirteen officers of the Expeditionary Force, and also to Major Harwood French, of the Naval Division, Engineer-Commander Meeson of H. M. destroyer Laurel, Lieut. Commander Lockyer of the Cramania, and the naval airmen, Briggs, Babington and Sippe.

The Distinguished Service Cross has been awarded to five petty-officers and seamen for operations on the Belgian coast, and fourteen petty-officers and men of the submarine B11 for service in the Dardanelles.

Twenty-one commanders have been promoted to be captains.

LONDON, Jan. 1.

Those eligible for the Military Cross are warrant-officers, second-lieutenants, lieutenants and captains in the British Colonial and Indian forces. The Gazette contains a list of 99 appointments to the Cross, including one jemadar and four subadars.

U. S. IMMIGRATION BILL.

PRESIDENT WILSON OPPOSED TO LITERACY TEST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.

The Senate has adopted the Immigration Bill, comprising a literacy test for aliens.

President Wilson opposed the test and announced his intention of exercising the veto.

ALLIES' BRILLIANT WORK.

AVIATORS BOMBARD METZ STATION.

CHIEFS OF STAFFS CONFIDENT OF VICTORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Jan. 1.

A communiqué says:—From the sea to Rheims there have been almost exclusively artillery engagements. The enemy bombarded without result Saint Georges and the bridgehead defence organised by the Belgians southward of Dixmude.

A lively cannonade turned to our advantage between La Bassee and Careney, also beaween Albert and Roye, and in the districts of Verneuil, Blancsablonnear and Craonelle. At the latter point we further demolished some German works.

We maintained our gains at Perthes and Beau Sejour. The enemy made an extremely violent attack in Bois de la Grurie along the whole front. They gained at some points fifty metres, but were immediately counter-attacked.

Violent artillery engagements have taken place at Verdun.

The enemy north-west of Flurey, made six fierce night attacks, attempting to recapture the lost trenches. Our troops brilliantly repulsed them all.

Our aviators made a night bombardment of the railway stations at Metz and Arnville.

We continue to progress foot by foot at Steinbach. The enemy's artillery in the morning showed great activity, but our batteries in the afternoon assumed a clear advantage.

The heads of the Allied Staffs have exchanged greetings expressing confidence in victory.

VIOLENT FIGHTING.

GERMAN BATTERIES ON THE AISNE SILENCED.

PARIS, Jan. 2.

A communique says:—The enemy delivered numerous attacks, all of which were repulsed. A very violent artillery engagement occurred northward of Lys, particularly on the dunes between Nieuport and Zonnedeke. The enemy discontinued counter-attacks on Saint Georges. All our gains have been maintained.

There have been artillery duels in the regions of Arras, Albert and Roye. The Germans blew up two caissons between Beaumetz and Achicourt. We responded by wrecking their trenches at Parvilliers and La Boiselle, and we silenced their mine-throwers at Fricourt.

Our artillery achieved good results on the Aisne, silencing the enemy's batteries and dispersing the concentrations of men. We established ourselves on the plateau of Nouvron in pits caused by explosions of mines, and the Germans were unable to dislodge us.

The enemy violently bombarded the region of Rheims. We carried a wood in the Perthes district. The Germans made no counter-attack. Local sapping in Bois de la Grurie yesterday was without result.

We regained a portion of lost ground and are strongly holding other positions. We retained the positions won in the Woevre, and progressed in Bois le Pretre.

Our troops repelled an attack three kilometres in the direction north-east of Badonvilliers, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. The latter also suffered severe casualties at Steinbach, where we carried three more lines of houses.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

The Paris evening communiqué said that no reports had been received regarding the day's operations.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Last night's Paris communique said that there was nothing fresh to report except a violent night fusillade against the French trenches, east of Vermelles and north of Chaulnes, and an unsuccessful German attack west of the Forest of Consenvoye.

GENERAL JOFFRE SATISFIED.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 3.

General Joffre's sister in an interview said that General Joffre had written stating that he was satisfied with the progress of events. She added that General Joffre would say nothing unless he was sure of what he said.

President Poincare and Ministers held reception of the Diplomatic Body in Paris.

BRITISH NAVAL DISASTER.

BATTLESHIP SUNK IN THE CHANNEL.

FORMIDABLE LOST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 1, 3-5 p.m.

The Press Bureau announces that the battleship Formidable has been sunk in the Channel.

LATER.

The Press Bureau says that hitherto it is uncertain whether the Formidable was sunk by a mine or a submarine. A British light cruiser picked up 71 survivors, and it is possible that others have been rescued by other vessels.

The Formidable was completed in 1901 and re-fitted in 1909-11.

The formidable had a displacement of 15,000 tons and a complement of 750. Her officers were, in October; Captain, Arthur N. Lexley; Commander, Charles P. Ballard; Lieut.-Commanders, W. C. Harrison and Henry L. Street; Lieutenants, H. D. Simonds, Trevor H. S. Tatham, Edmund A. Hill, Hugh C. H. Cox, Bernard W. Greathed, James C. J. Souter; Engr. Com., C. J. M. Wallace; Paymaster Lieut., William Waters, Capt. R. M., Robert C. Seafe; Lieut. R. M., G. H. V. Hathorn. Fleet Surg. Godfrey Taylor, Fleet Paymaster, Percy J. Ling; Surgeons, William Mearns and Septimus Hibbert; Sub-Lieut., Philip J. L. Skinner; Assist. Paymaster, Sydney W. Saxton; Gunners, P. H. Hallett, Daniel Horrigan and Joseph W. Copeland.

THE SURVIVORS.

FINE WORK BY A BRIXHAM TRAWLER.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

The Admiralty has published a list of eighty survivors of the Formidable. The list includes three lieutenants, an engineer-commander, two assistant paymasters and six midshipmen. Another list is promised. A Brixham trawler saved seventy in addition to the above.

LATER.

The Admiralty has issued another list of survivors of the Formidable, bringing the total up to 201. The additional survivors included in the latest total reached Lyme Regis in a cutter. There were originally about sixty on board and it is believed that some perished. Others were in an exhausted condition.

LATER.

Seventy of the Formidable's crew have been saved by a trawler. They had been in an open cutter for twelve hours when they were rescued.

A SURVIVOR'S STORY.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

A survivor says that big seas were running when suddenly an explosion occurred. The ship had been struck abaft the magazine, but fortunately the magazine did not explode. The fires were drawn and the stokers came on deck. Boats were lowered, and a cutter sank but a launch and pinnace got away.

We saw the Formidable slowly heel to starboard and she sank after about three-quarters of hour. The Captain remained at his post until the end, and the signaller was still flashing when the vessel heeled over and went to the bottom.

TWELVE HOURS IN AN OPEN CUTTER

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 2.

The men from the Formidable saved by the Brixham trawler had been in an open cutter for twelve hours when they were rescued. The trawler, running before a gale, had to heave to through the force of the wind. She had just previously struck heavy seas.

One of the crew noticed an open boat driving in mountainous seas with an oar hoisted flying a sailor's scarf. The boat was frequently hidden by foam.

The trawler made superhuman efforts, reefed the mainsail, set the storm jib and then gybed. After four attempts she succeeded in throwing a rope.

The cutter was brought alongside and the men trans-shipped in most difficult seas, the waves being frequently thirty feet high.

The rope was cut as the cutter became full of water. A hole in the cutter had been stuffed with the sailor's pants. Some were rescued having no trousers. All were suffering from exposure.

One man remarked when rescued: "Here we are again! Undress uniform! Swimming costume!"

CHRISTMAS AT THE FRONT

BRITISH AND GERMAN OFFICERS SHAKE HANDS

LONDON, Jan. 2.

A private in the Rifle Brigade in a letter Home says: "It was a fine picture to see British and German officers at Christmas shaking hands in the glow of the searchlight midway between the trenches. The men were most excited and cheered tremendously when the officers returned. The men swarmed to meet, crossing and recrossing

PRISONERS TORTURED.

FURTHER REPORT BY BELGIAN COMMISSION.

TERRIBLE ATROCITIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 2.

The Belgian Commission, in a further report, devotes several pages to the maltreatment of prisoners and wounded.

A terrible instance is given, namely, when three Belgian soldiers near Aerschot were captured and endured tortures rather than give information. Their hands were plunged in boiling water, and their fingers chopped off. One offering resistance had his head twisted till he died.

The report also affirms that while the French prisoners were treated fairly well, the Germans prevented the Belgians from giving English prisoners food, and also prevented the ambulances from assisting the English.

GERMAN EXACTIONS IN BELGIUM.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

German exactions in Belgium continue. The latest is the infliction of a fine of five thousand sterling in gold on Ghent because a few hundred yards of telephone wires were cut.

A proclamation has been issued at Courtrai forbidding the inhabitants to approach trains conveying prisoners of war or to give presents to prisoners. Violations of the regulations will be severely punished and the Municipality has been curtly informed that it is responsible for their observance.

KAISER'S 'CHRISTIAN FEELINGS."

RESPONSE TO POPE'S APPEAL.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

The Pope has telegraphed to Emperor William appealing to his feeling of Christian charity to terminate the disastrous year and begin the new year with an act of Imperial generosity by accepting the proposal to exchange prisoners unfit for military service between the belligerents.

The Kaiser, in his reply, assures the Pope that the proposal finds his full sympathy. "The feelings of Christian charity which inspired this proposal, correspond thoroughly with my own conviction and desires."

SIR H. HOWARD'S MISSION TO THE VATICAN.

LONDON, Jan. 1.

Government's instructions to Sir Henry Howard respecting his mission to the Vatican, have been published to-night. Sir Henry Howard is appointed to congratulate the Pope on his election, and to lay before him the motives which compelled the Government, after exhausting every effort to reserve peace, to intervene in the war.

It was announced on December 12th that Sir Henry Howard had been appointed Envoy Etraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary on a special mission to the Pope.

GERMAN DIPLOMATIC METHODS.

MORE REVELATIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

The Russian Orange Book forms another contribution to the mass of documentary evidence proving Germany's responsibility for the war.

The book throws clear light on the underhand methods of Austrian and German diplomacy to force Turkey into war despite the pacific efforts of the Powers of the Triple Entente.

RAILWAY COLLISION AT ILFORD.

TEN KILLED AND TWENTY INJURED.

LONDON, Jan. 1.

Ten persons have been killed and twenty injured in a collision at Ilford on the Great Eastern Railway. The Clacton express crashed into surburban train.

ITALY AND RAW COTTON.

ROME, Jan. 2.

The Government has decided that henceforth raw cotton may be shipped freely.

BATJAN REFLOATED.

DEAL, Jan. 1.

The steamer Batjan has been refloated.

£14 FOR A KAISER CIGAR.

A cigar presented by the German Emperor to Lord Lonsdale, and by him to a gentleman living at Hambledon, was sold by auction at Henley Christmas market in aid of the local Red Cross Hospital. As the result of several re-sales the cigar realised £14 10s., and is now the property of a firm of local butchers.

THIRD CHECK TO THE ENEMY IN POLAND.

The scene of operations.

CUXHAVEN RAID.

COMMANDER HEWLETTS EXPERIENCES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 1.

Interviewed by Reuter's representative at Ymuiden, Flight-Commander Hewlett said that he commanded a squadron of aeroplanes on board three warships. Only eight ascended, one having developed defect.

Flight-Commander Hewlett was leading and entered a thick fog. He found himself near the Schleswig coast when the mist cleared and the airman perceived that he had lost his direction on descending to a certain point. He re-ascended and flew over the German fleet and trawlers under steam behind Heligoland.

A formidable fire was directed at him, and he also was not inactive. He dropped several bombs and believes that he hit one warship, because soon afterwards dense smoke arose.

Flight-Commander Hewlett tried to find the British fleet, but his motor was running hot and he was forced to descend, whereupon he was picked up by a Dutch trawler.

HIS MAJESTY'S CONGRATULATIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

King George has telegraphed to Flight Commander Howlett:—

"I am delighted and greatly relieved to hear that you are safe. I heartily congratulate you."

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Flight Commander Hewlett has left Ymuiden for England.

IMMENSE MORAL EFFECT.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

The French Minster of Marine, interviewed at New Year, expressed the hope that the German and Austrian fleets would come out to fight. He was confident that they would soon be compelled to do so by public opinion. Also the Cuxhaven raid must have an immense moral effect. He expressed the opinion that the Allies would soon be making great progress. The Minister laughed at the idea that the Zeppelins could be dangerous in any sphere.

OUR NEW YEAR TASK.

GERMANS WILL BE MET MAN FOR MAN

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 2.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The Allies during 1914 succeeded in depriving Germany of the initial advantage her elaborate war preparations were designed to give her. The enemy's plans of campaign have broken down, and he is reduced to a defensive role in both the theatres of the war. In this work the British army has borne a vital part, having twice by its unequalled fire stayed the German advance on Paris. We have now passed the crucial time of shortness of numbers. Our army is swelling, and we have overcome the German superiority in artillery and reduced his air-craft observation to small value. Our infantry's superiority is assured. Our new year's task will be to beat his unused four million men. The Germans will be met man for man, gun for gun. Her whole manhood is under arms, but her best trained troops have failed to secure the victory, and are now much reduced in numbers. Her new troops fighting behind the great frontier barriers will offer powerful resistance, but Lord Kitchener, Sir John French, General Joffre and the Grand Duke Nicholas are satisfied with 1914, and confident about 1915.

BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

CONFERENCE REGARDING AN AMERICAN NOTE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

The Government has sent a long Note to Britain insisting on an early improvement of the treatment of American commerce by the British Fleet.

LONDON, Dec. 31, 8-0 p.m.

The American Ambassador conferred with Sir Edward Grey regarding the American Note.

The Press Bureau says that there has been no delay or discourtesy regarding the British Government's receiving the Note, and an answer will be sent as soon as possible in the same friendly spirit as that of the American Note.

The leading New York newspapers have to-day a most conciliatory tone. The "New York Times" is most emphatic in saying that no unfriendliness is intended, and nothing which could be construed into a threat.

The "Tribune" affirms that the whole doctrine is so vague that it is a case for full and frank discussion. Entire friendliness pervades the protest.

KING'S MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT WILSON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.

President Wilson's New Year greetings from the heads of States included the following from King George:—

"Hearty good wishes for your personal happiness and prosperity of the United States, to which we are united by such close ties of friendship and intimacy."

KING GEORGE AND FRENCH PRESIDENT

EXCHANGE OF NEW YEAR GREETINGS.

LONDON, Jan. 1.

King George has telegraphed to President Poincare good wishes for the New Year, which is certain to witness the drawing closer of Anglo-French friendship and Alliance. His Majesty expresses a hope that the war will soon be brought to a victorious conclusion.

President Poincare has replied reciprocating the wishes, and expressing confidence in victory. France is resolved to fight to a complete triumph.

DAY OF INTERCESSION.

CROWDED CONGREGATIONS ATTEND IMPRESSIVE SERVICES.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Crowded congregations attended the services of intercession for the success of the arms of the Allies at churches of all denominations to-day. The services were most impressive, especially those at Saint Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey. The National Anthem was sung at the conclusion. Special services were also held at Westminster Cathedral.

OPENING OF STOCK EXCHANGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, Jan. 2.

The London correspondent of the "Times of Ceylon" cables:—

Generally speaking the conditions in which the Stock Exchange reports are considered favourable. Speculative dealing will be completely checked and the alien membership restrictions render liquidation for alien members a matter of extremest difficulty. In some quarters surprise is expressed at the Committee's decision to open the house, for comparatively few advantages are thus offered to the members.

GERMAN SUBMARINES AT DOVER.

HEAVY FIRING BY THE FORTS.

SEA SWEPT BY GUNS.

(Later than the Mail.)

The Dover correspondent of the "Daily Mail," wired on Thursday, December 10, as follows:—

A flotilla of German submarines is reported to have made a determined effort to enter Dover Harbour by the eastern entrance between 6.30 and 7 o'clock this morning.

The difficulty of detecting the approach of the submarines was very great, as a haze hid them beyond a distance of a thousand yards and the sea was rough.

At 4.30 a.m., one of the breakwater forts sighted a periscope and fired one round; the submarine disappeared. Just after 6.30 a.m., the searchlights (which play all night) sighted a suspicious object resembling a periscope and immediately the guns from the fort on the eastern arm of the harbour opened fire. For twenty minutes the batteries swept the water for the space of a mile, while the searchlights played over the suspected area.

An eye-witness stated that nothing could have lived in the zone of fire. A flotilla of torpedo-boat destroyers put out immediately, and other boats patrolling the Straits made for the spot.

The submarines swept round, and when they came into sight the battery on the eastern arm fired at them with 12-pounder guns. About eighty rounds were fired, and the belief is expressed that one or two submarines must have been sunk.

About seven o'clock the firing ceased, and later part of the flotilla of destroyers returned to harbour, while the others remained on patrol duty.

The noise of the firing aroused the inhabitants on the front, and many rushed to see what was occurring. The vivid flashes from the batteries illuminated the rooms in the darkened houses.

Submarines were sighted by a destroyer yesterday in the Channel off Dover. No damage was done to the harbour or the shipping.

DOVER CALM.

The men in charge of the guns at Dover are unable to say definitely what was the number of the enemy's submarines, and it is not known whether any damage was done to them.

One of the most interesting features of the raid was the calmness with which it was received by the people of Dover. The firing could be heard a long way off and the flashes of the guns seen from Folkestone. In Dover there was no excitement, and the people appeared to take the early morning firing quite as a matter of course.

KAISER AND FRENCH WOUNDED.

REJECTION OF WAR SOUVENIRS.

According to an exchange telegram, the Kaiser recently paid a visit to Luxemburg Hospital, where some French wounded were being cared for, and seeing an officer lying on a bed, the War Lord offered him a red rose. Without even turning to take the flower the officer merely answered, "Merci, monsieur."

A few days later the Kaiser went to Metz hospital, and presenting a red rose to a French private, said: "Take this as a war souvenir." The soldier refused the token, and, throwing back the bed cover and revealing an amputated leg, remarked: "That war souvenir is enough for me!"

GREATEST TRAGEDY IN HISTORY.

MR. BALFOUR ON GERMANY'S CRIME.

BRITAIN'S SHARE IN THE STRUGGLE.

(Later than the Mail.)

Speaking in the Colston Hall, Bristol, on the night of Dec. 12 at a mass meeting in support of the War Office appeal for 3,000 more men from the city and district, Mr. Balfour said all smaller questions must be hushed into temporary oblivion. He had come to Bristol to make an appeal in the greatest of all national canvasses. If fifteen or twenty years ago any man had prophesied that in the lifetime of those whom he was addressing, so many parts of the world would have been simultaneously engaged in war, he would have been looked on as a madman. Surely, the questions would have been asked: What is civilisaton, what is mortality, what is Christianity coming to if such things can be?

They must not suppose that a catastrophe affecting the whole civilised world combatant and non-combatant, had not its causes deeply rooted in some historic past. It was not the accident of a day; it was not due to a despatch having been answered or unanswered at a particular time; it was not due to this casual circumstances or that. It was due to causes far deeper, far more profound, which had gradually and by, as it were an almost inevitable destiny led up to the terrible tragedy which we now saw before us.

It was quite true to say that we were at war because Treaty obligations and national honour required us to support and defend a nation whose neutrality was violated with every circumstance of military horror and abomination. The tragedy of Serbia and the tragedy of Belgium were but episodes in a still greater tragedy, and the crimes that had been committed in Flanders and in the north of France were but episodes in a greater crime than those against civilisation. (Cheers.)

WORLD DOMINATION.

What was that crime? It was the crime of a nation which was resolved not merely to be powerful to be prosperous, but which said: "All these things are valueless to me unless I can also dominate and coerce the whole civilised world." That was the root difficulty which we had got to face. That was a circumstance which could never be forgotten either by those who took part in this war or by those who would have something to say in the settlement after the war was concluded.

He was not alone in believing up to twenty years ago that Germany, sated with glory and absolutely secure in her strength, would feel that her ideal should be that of a great, peaceful, cultivated, and industrial nation, anxious for the liberty of all, and the determined ally of peace. That had not been the course of German thought. Germany's ideals had not developed on those lines, unhappily for herself, unhappily for mankind. She had apparently felt that it was not enough to be great, honoured, wealthy, and secure, but that no nation worthy of the name having domination within its grasp should fail by all means fair or foul to pursue domination until it was secured. He thought that was one of the greatest, if not the greatest tragedy in history. It almost looked as if the war of 1870 and the unexampled outburst of prosperity which succeeded it had turned the heads of a great nation and had polluted the consciences of a mighty people.

They spoke of their "Kultur," of their value, of their greatness, in terms which he thought would never be used by anybody with a sense of humour. (Laughter.) The French in the days of Frederick the Great had reason to describe French culture in terms far in excess of anything the Germans had ever done or ever hoped to do. Germany was not content to be on the Continent of Europe "first among equals," but rather than that she should be "everything." She never would be "everything," for there was not a Briton who would not lay down his life gladly while upon the Continent of Europe. (Cheers.)

SUPERMAN AND SUPERSTATE.

There was a fantastic conception made in Germany he said, of what was called the superman, a monster of aggressive egotism. If he ever materialised he might well be left to the police—(laughter)—but while the conception of the superman was merely absurd, it was the idea of their super-state which had brought civilisation into the peril in which it now stood. It was the super-state with which we had to deal. It was absolutely inconsistent with the true notion of a great community of nations. Was it not essential that we should come to an understanding as to how international relations were to be conducted?

Concluding, Mr. Balfour said it depended upon every man in this great national emergency sinking all minor and petty considerations. He did not for a moment doubt that the result of that meeting as of thousands of others held in other parts of the country, would be that Britons would set an example to the world—an unique example—and would prove that without compulsion and from a sense of duty they were ready to rally to the standard and take their full share in the great struggle now being carried on upon the Continent of Europe. (Cheers.)

SIR HARCOURT BUTLER.

APPOINTED L.-G. OF BURMA.

TO SUCCEED SIR HARVEY ADAMSON.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 3.

His Majesty the King-Emperor has approved of the appointment of the Hon. Sir Harcourt Butler as the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma in succession to Sir Harvey Adamson.

GEORGE V. CLUB, PALANPUR.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the King-Emperor George V Club, Palanpur was held in the Club Building on the 31st inst. His Highness the Nawab Saheb, Major N. S. Coghill, Political Agent, Lieutenant Nawabzada Taley Muhmmad Khan Saheb, President of the Club, and a very large number of members attended. The Honorary Secretary, Mr. P. L. Thacker, read the annual report for the year ending 31st December, 1914, as well as the Balance Sheet of total Receipts and Expenditure of the year under Report, showing the satisfactory result that the Club, in addition to meeting its current expenses, was able to lay by the sum of Rs. 557 as a balance at the end of the year. On the same day a year previous his Excellency Lord Willingdon performed the opening ceremony of this Club, and hence the anniversary day was celebrated in a befitting manner. Athletic sports were held and a tea-party was given by the State. Within the short time, the Club has become a popular and a flourishing institution.

The annual Report states that the regular working of the Club under properly constituted rules started on May 1st, 1914, with 44 members on the roll and the Committee is glad to report that the number has reached to 54 members at the end of the year under report. The Club is proud to have his Highness the Nawab Saheb and the Political Agent, Palanpur, as its Patrons. His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner, His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Idar, and the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi have been kind enough to consent to become honorary members of the Club.

The Club is well attended, the average daily attendance being 12 members, and it is hoped that as it grows more and more popular the attendance will improve.

During the year the Club was visited by several distinguished persons, prominent amongst whom were his Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Bikaner, Mr. Macomechie, Commissioner, Northern Division, the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi, Mr. J. H. Cox, Excise Commissioner, Central India, the heir-apparent of Limbdi, the heir-apparent of Mangrol and others. Garden parties were given in the Club premises by His Highness the Nawab Saheb in honour of the Maharaja Saheb of Bikaner, the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi and Lieutenant Colonel W. B. Merewether when he left for England, and by Lieutenant Nawabzada Taley Muhammad Khan Saheb on the occasion of the Club starting on its regular career.

The President of the Club said it was very gratifying to listen to a report which proved the complete success of the Club. The report showed that the club had not only been self-supporting but it started on its second year with an opening balance of over five hundred rupees. As the initial needs and expenses of the Club go on diminishing, it would have ample funds at its command. The State and the Agency officials as well as the Palanpur gentry had fully satisfied his expectations by joining the club and taking advantage of the recreation it offorded. The success of the Club in that respect also went to show the necessity of an institution of that kind in a State situated as Palanpur was, and he heartily congratulated the members on the spirit they had shown in cherishing the harmony and dignity of the club, the high standard of which, he need hardly say, would be maintained by the worthy personality of its members and by the mutual consideration and regard they have for each other.

They owed a debt of gratitude to their patrons, to His Highness for the material help he had ever willingly given the club, and to Major Coghill and Mrs. Coghill, for the genuine interest they had taken in the club so cheerfully joining them in games and favouring them with their kind and sound advice. He was proud to be able to say that the club had fully justified its existence and fulfilled its object.

"DON'T KILL ME, I'M HUNGRY."

According to a "Central News" message a section of the Chasseurs-a-Pied recently surprised the Germans in their flooded trenches. One of them shouted: "Don't kill me! I have a wife and three children! I am hungry!"

He was given bread and coffee, and obtaining permission, the German then went to bring his comrades to the French lines. He brought in forty, saying, "As soon as they saw bread they followed me unhesitatingly."

NEW INDIAN SURGEONS.

Among those admitted members of the Royal College of Surgeons of England on November 12 were the following:—Lalit Mohan Banerji, Calcutta Univ. and St. Bartholomew's: Delphine G. D'Abreau, Lahore Univ.; Pestanji Manekji Masina, Bombay Univ. and Univ Coll. Hosp.; Baddelianage Don Hugo Philip, Ceylon Medical Coll. and London Hosp; and W. G. L. Wambeek, Ceylon Medical Coll. and Middlesex Hosp.

DAY OF INTERCESSION.

SPECIAL SERVICES IN BOMBAY.

PULPIT REFERENCES TO THE WAR.

Yesterday was appointed as a day of intercession in connection with the war, and prayers were said in all churches, temples, mosques and other places of worship throughout the Empire. In Bombay the services were attended by large and reverent congregations. A number of pulpit references to the war made in Bombay Churches are appeared.

THE CATHEDRAL.

SERMON BY THE LORD BISHOP.

The Lord Bishop of Bombay preached the sermon in St. Thomas' Cathedral at the evening service yesterday, selecting as his text the words, "Though this is our God, we have waited for Him and He will save us." (Isaiah, 25, 9).

His Lordship asked whether within the past four months' they had learnt anything about the war. Did they understand any more clearly why they were at war, and did they know any better what they ought to pray for about the war? One thing they did now understand which probably few or none of them understood then, was that the policy of Germany was anti-Christian, deliberately anti-Christian. No one could have read Prof. Cramb's book without seeing that Germany had deliberately rejected Christ. He did not say all Germany had done that, but that was the dominant spirit. The German War Party did not say "Blessed are the weak," but "Blessed are the war makers". The typical German of the War Party maintained deliberately that might was right, Germany had a destiny, he maintained, and that destiny was to conquer all weaker States, and to impose upon them the German form of government, and to impose it by the force of the ever-ready sword. That ambition was the spirit of the anti-Christ. How hideous such an empire would be was attested by the devastation of Belgium, by the destruction of beautiful things of many centuries, by the homeless outraged who at that moment were starving amongst the ruins of the country.

They remembered with horror that all this reckless destruction, and misery was part of a calculated policy to establish fear of the German nation. The other European nations stood against this because they would not have Europe dominated by this appalling spirit. What was the ultimate purpose of the war? It was that the public opinion of Europe, its public morals, its public policy, its public justice might be ruled by Christian instincts; or at least not dominated by anti-Christian ideals. The struggle was between a tendency towards Christ, and the tendency away from Christ. If they grasped that aspect of the great struggle what ought they to be praying for?

Take themselves first. They prayed for victory. They could not help it. It was because it was right that they prayed for victory, because without victory the public life of the European nations would sink back into pre-Christian barbarism, only more dangerous and more deadly because it was equipped with all the arts and sciences and inventions of modern times. They must pray for victory not out of vengeance, not in the last of aggression, but in order that the Christian spirit may be the dominating factor in the nations of the world. And in doing that they must examine themselves to see whether they had always observed that spirit in the past.

Then for the future should they not pray that they might not fall in thought or in deed, to the level of those practices which they diplored? It would be the worst possible thing if in the excitement and fury fray, any English people at Home or abroad came to imitate the methods which they now denounced. Therefore, they must pray that for their soldiers and sailors on service, and for stay-at-home people as well that they might all be delivered from inhumanity and all excesses which sentiments of vengeance might bring. The cause for which they were fighting was the cause of God, and the cause of right, and they should pray to be worthy champions of his cause. The hand that took the sword of God need be clean.

Turning to their foes, what should they pray for them? They should try in praying for victory to keep the personal element out of the prayer and to pray for the cause, and that the hand of might which had been uplifted might be struck powerless. They could not hope for an end of Prussian militarism until the Germans gave up the worship of force. Therefore they prayed that God would turn their hearts. In the very first chapter of Bernhardi's book, he states, that in his opinion there were many people in Germany who were by no means lovers of the war spirit. They should pray that those people should be brought to see that Christian humanity was better than brutality, and must also present an example of what a Christian nation should be. They should remember that to die without sin or shame was a great thing, but to die for duty and for God was a greater. Let them commend their fallen ones to the hands of the Merciful Creator, believing that whatever their loss they who had turned their believing eyes to the crucified Saviour would find the goal of which the apostle spoke when he said to be with Christ is far better.

CHRIST CHURCH BYCULLA.

The Rev. R. C. Hodge, preaching at Christ Church, Byculla, from the text, "and it came to pass when Moses held up his hand that Israel prevailed and when he let down his hand Amalek prevailed." (Exodus, 17, 11), said:—

In war spiritual as well as material forces play their part. Prayer is the means God has given to man by which he can make use of the great spiritual forces which exist around nations, as men, cannot exist by bread alone, and a nation devoid of spiritual insight is on the road to decay.

To-night our Empire is giving recognition to this truth, making public acknowledgement, throughout its boundaries, of the power of prayer. Remember two things, first of all to pray as if you were perfectly sure that your prayers were going to make a big difference to the war. You are like a signal man, who, by pushing a lever, sends a mail train upon its journey. Secondly, go on praying. Your part is that of Aaron and Hur who held up Moses' hands till victory was assured. You are responsible for seeing that the flood of prayer continues as long as the war lasts. This is the sacrifice that your Empire demands of you.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND,

WHAT NON-COMBATANTS CAN DO.

The Rev. R. M. Gray, preaching from the words of St. Luke XII, 35, "Let your loins be girded about, and your lamps burning," spoke of how every man in Britain who was not debarred by physical disabilities or by any constraining circumstances, had faced, or was facing, or ought to be facing, the question of preparing himself to go into danger; and asked what men ought to be doing in this country where to their ordinary life the war made astonishingly little difference.

What then can we do, who for one reason or other have decided, or for whom circumstances have decided that we must be non-combatants? We do not want to get off easily, for in that, if we choose it for ourselves, we cannot help feeling that there is a measure of dishonour. Our comrades,—brothers, cousins, nephews, friends,—are going into the fighting-line, facing the hardships of a winter campaign, bearing extreme discomfort, and exposed to mortal danger. Thousands of them have already given their lives for their King and country, and thousands are crippled for life. These men are giving their lives for us.

Surely then we cannot go on just as we did before, as if our lives belonged only to ourselves. There ought to be a difference whether it is manifest to others or not. We ought all ourselves to enlist, in as real though less tangible a way, as those enlist who offer themselves for active service. To go on being just as we were before, without at least a new measure of urgency in any work we do for the general good, is surely almost to be a deserter in the hour of our country's need. We hope at last, as the result of all this ghastly suffering and sorrow, to see a better world, in which there shall be more kindliness and more of the sense of brotherhood which has been, in blood, denied. But if that is to be it will need the efforts of everyone of us to bring it to pass. What we are to do, and how we are to do it, must be left for each one to discover. But three things may be said about it which apply to all.

The first is that, if this enlistment is to be a real thing it will demand a discipline which will be all the harder because it must be self-imposed. Our comrades are in the trenches, enduring cold and wet, in hourly peril of wounds and death. We are in quiet and safety, in comfort, nay, in luxury. If we are in any sense to share with them in serving our country, we must know what we are about, and both choose a post and stick to it, and have ourselves well in hand that bodily weaknesses and indulgences may not unfit us for the campaign.

GOOD OUT OF EVIL.

Secondly, we might be sharers in the campaign by doing what we can to increase brotherliness and comradeship and goodwill. This war has come upon us because there was not love enough in the world to keep it sweet. Nothing can permanently keep such calamities away except a growth of genuine goodwill. This war has opened wide breaches in Europe, and one of its baleful results is the fostering of hatred and the spirit of revenge. Yet one of its good results has been the increase of the spirit of comradeship in our own nation, and the breaking down of some of the barriers which had divided men from one another. Filled by one spirit men have forgotten all that sundered them, and the sons of artisans and professional business men, who have shared the life of the camp and the trenches, are not likely to allow themselves to become strangers when peace returns. So also there is a new friendship between us and the people of this country, since their soldiers and ours have fought together against a common foe.

Men go to war in the belief and with the resolve that they shall conquer. And our enlistment in this campaign, if it is to be of any value, must be the act of men who believe in and look for and work for a world ruled by different principles from the world of to-day. The new fellowship into which the times are calling us is a fellowship not only of goodwill but of faith. If we do not believe that better things may be we are not likely to have much success in bringing them about. If we think that Christ was mistaken when He bade us pray for the doing of God's will on earth as in heaven, and when He taught us to love God with all our hearts, and our neighbour as ourselves, then there will not be much heart nor hope in our enterprise.

TAYLOR METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH BYCULLA.

The congration of the Taylor Memorial Church, Byculla, observed yesterday as a day of fasting and prayer, and appropriate sermons were preached by the pastor, the Rev. W. E. Bancroft, at both the morning and evening services.

The evening sermon was preached from the text found in Isaiah 2. 17: "The loftiness of man shall be bowed down, and the haughtiness of men shall be made low; and the Lord alone shall be exalted in that day."

The minister said that the prophet in the chapter from which the text was selected had been telling of the great day when the Lord shall arise to shake terribly the earth; when the lofty looks of man shall be humbled, when the idols will be utterly abolished and be cast to the moles and the bats, and when men shall hide for fear of the Lord and when He alone would be exalted. We cannot say that the time which the prophet has referred to in our text is upon us, but we do know that the earth is being shaken by a mighty war, shaken in a sense that it has not been heretofore. We know that a crisis is upon us.

It is a time for us to think soberly as to the final outcome of this war and for us to realize that unless God will have mercy upon us and favour us that we will be undone. Without God's help we cannot succeed no matter what else we may trust in. He has been our help in the past, and He must be our hope in the days and years to come or we will not be able to stand.

The King-Emperor realizing the great need of calling upon God at this time has called us to observe this day as a day of humiliation and intercession before God, and as loyal subjects we observe this day as one of fasting and prayer, interceding before God that He will have mercy upon us and grant success to our forces and to the forces of our Allies in this great contest.

We cannot afford to not reckon with God. We must confess our sins and forsake our sins. Then and then only can we claim the mercy of God. We can intercede with God to have mercy upon us but if we do not turn from our sins it will not do us any good. We must stop protecting vice and wrongdoing. We must stop our bribe taking and bribe giving. We must bury our pride and put aside our worship of men and money. Then will the Lord have mercy upon us and help us.

HUME MEMORIAL CHURCH, BYCULLA

The Rev. J. Malelu, preaching from the text, John 17:21, said:—

We experience a sense of unity, consequent on the sense of ease, security, and convenience with which we travel all over the face of the earth, by land and sea. The whole world seems to be united to serve mankind with the benefits of civilisation and modern inventions. This is due mainly to Christ and His gospel message. For with the missionary and his gospel message not only material civilisation, but also a motive that makes for righteousness enters in. We experience this sense of unity, even in this terrible war. Had it not been for this moral obligation which united Russia, France and Great Britain, the oppressive tyrant hand of Austria would have crushed Servia at the very beginning, even without the help of her most over-bearing ally, Germany, who, it is now proved beyond doubt, instigated her to take the step, which she took, and there would not have been such a great sacrifice of life and property; and heroic Belgium would have been saved her great sacrifice. It is this moral and righteous sense of unity and co-operation that has cost the Allied nations this huge sacrifice. It is for this righteous cause that Great Britain and her dominions, including our own most loyal country entered upon the greatest conflict the world has ever known, and is ready to make whatever sacrifice it may require. We are therefore, confident of the moral issues of this war, and for this reason we know that the Lord of Hosts is on our side, and will give us the victory, so that the reign of oppression and tyrrany may be over, and the cause of unity, security and righteousness may triumph.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

The Rev. H. F. Vodden, took as his text Mathew 9, 29, "This kind can come out by nothing but by prayer." He said:—

This day is unique in the annals of our Empire. The whole world over men of every race, language and colour, united in a common bond of Empire, are holding up hands of prayer to God, that He will have mercy on us, that He will give us victory and peace. Even those of other Faiths are sharing their burden of prayer. Our prayers will be answered in so far as we approach God with purity of heart and motive, with a strong faith in His power to give us victory and a willingness to spend time and effort in our prayer.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.

At the Roman Catholic Cathedral, at the 8-30, Parish Mass, the Rev. Dr. De Monte, in his sermon, said that on that day, special prayers went up to the throne of God, from hearts wrung with grief and sorrow, at the sad results of the great European conflict. He dwelt upon the appalling loss of lives, the terrible carnage and slaughter, and the mourning in so many families. He pointed out, how thousands of children, became fatherless and helpless, how thousands of wives became widows and penniless, how whole cities and towns were devastated, how trade and commerce were paralysed. It was a matter of surprise, he said, how war for success against the barbarian hordes of an arrogant Emperor. The Naib Dastur compared the Germans to Mazandrani demons, and prayed to God to put an end for ever to their power for mischief. The Naib-Dastur further said the loyalty of the Parsis to the throne and person of the King of England was unquestioned and they fervently prayed to God to shower choicest blessings on the just British Government which allowed full liberty of conscience and meted out even justice to all the subjects of the Empire.

Another large assembly of Parsis offered prayers in the Wadia Fire Temple, when Dastur Darab Peshotan Sanjana officiated at the service. They prayed to the Almighty to grant strength to the British and Allied armies so that the arrogance of Germany and her allies might be humbled to the dust and peace and tranquility might be restored to the world.

At the service held in the Banaji Fire Temple also, prayers were offered for the triumph of Britain, France, Russia, Servia, Montenegro, Belguim and Japan and respectful sympathy was expressed with H. E. the Viceroy in his sad bereavement.

Dastur Dinshahji Garda officiated at the service held in the Dadysett Fire Temple when prayers were offered fer the success of the British Army.

The Iranis, residing in Bombay, offered prayers in the Dadysett Agiari.

The Hindus assembled in large numbers under the presidency of Mr. Tribhovandas Varjivandas in the Madhav Bag, when fervent prayers were offered for the success of British arms.

Similar prayers were also offered by the Bombay Arya Samaj, and the Gujerati Hindu Stri Mandal. Mrs. Jagmohandas Varjivandas presided over the ladies' gathering, which also included Mrs. J. N. Sakkai, Mrs. Setalvad, and others. Several ladies addressed the meeting, expressing their firm conviction in the ultimate triumph of the British and Allied armies.

Members of the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association closed their shops, yesterday so as to be able to attend the services held in the "mandirs."

The Khoja Ismaili Jamat also offered prayers.

The students of the Master Kanji Karamsi Mandvi School held a gathering in the school premises on Sunday morning, and offered prayers to the Almighty to ensure success to our Government in the present war. Special songs were composed for the occasion.

GERMAN PRISONERS AT SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.

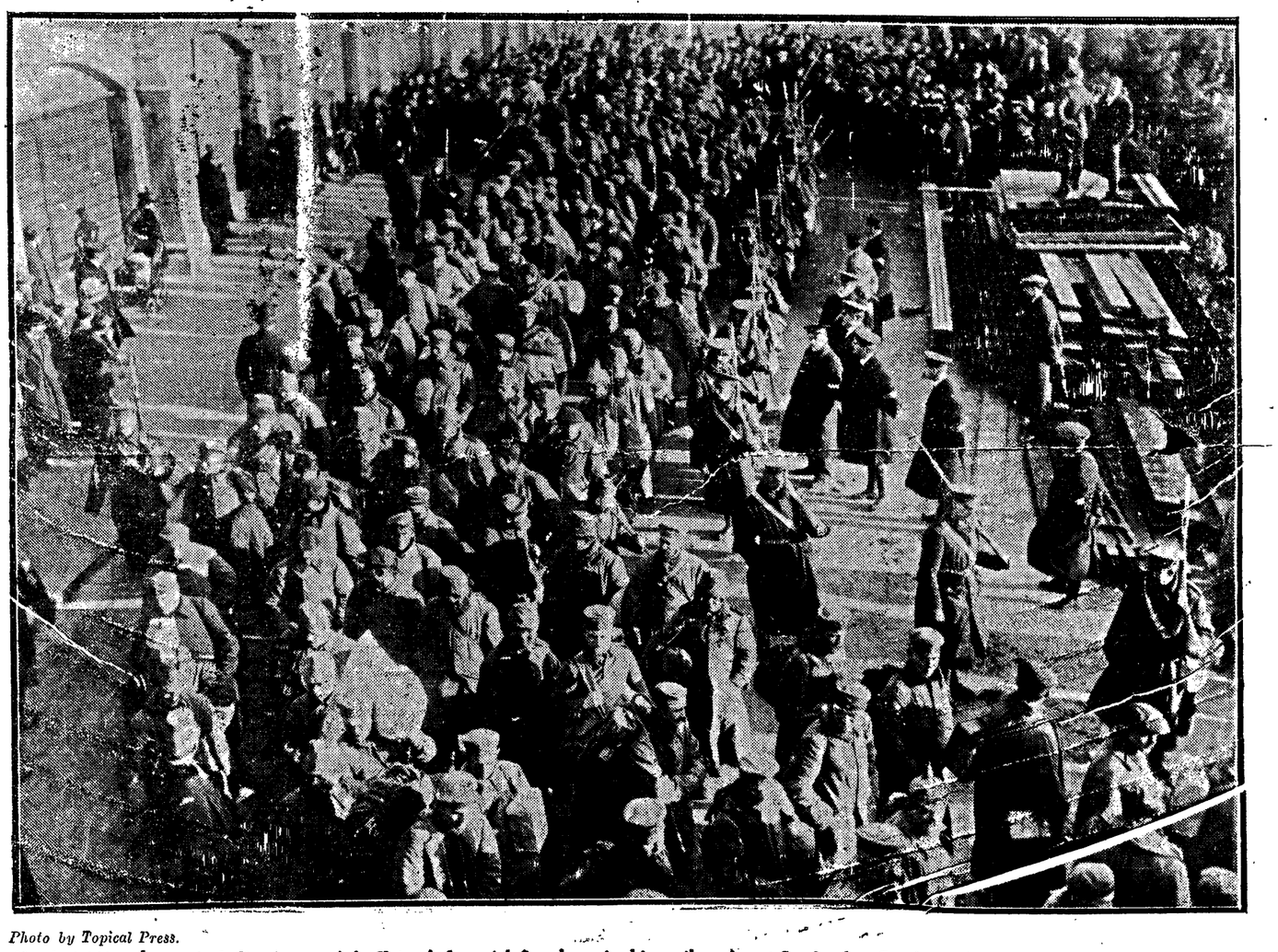

Photo by Topical Press.

Nearly 1,000 prisoners including many of the Kaiser's Imperial Guard, arrived in mail week at Southend-on-Sea from whence they were transferred to the detention ships lying in the mouth of the Thames. The photo shows the prisoners marching to the pier at Southend.

AT DELHI

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 3.

His Excellency the Viceroy attended the intercession service for the success of the Allies at St. James' Church this morning at which Chaplain Rev. J. Brookes officiated. Among those who attended were Sir James Dunlop-Smith and Sir Percy Lake. Similar services were held at other places of worship. Prayers in the Jumma Masjid are being offered this evening and ceremonies have taken place in the Hindu and Jain places of worship. Telegrams have been received from all parts of the country reporting services and meetings for prayers.

A telephone message from Simla states:—At Simla to-day was observed as a day of prayer for the success of the Allies. Services were held at the Christ Church and Roman Catholic Cathedral. There was a meeting at the Jumma Mosque and prayers at Kalibari.

AT MATHERAN

MATHERAN, Jan. 3.

The Hindoo inhabitants and visitors of Matheran assembled in a meeting to-day, offered prayers for the success of the Allies.

A resolution expressing abhorrence at the inhuman methods of the enemy was also passed. A large crowd of ladies and gentlemen was present.

MATHERAN, Jan. 3.

Members of the Theistic Church offered prayer at the residence of Mr. Bhagwandas Madhavdas Kumlaker for the success of British and Allied arms.

AT SURAT.

A correspondent telegraphs that the Parsis and Bohras of Surat offered prayers yesterday for the success of the Allies.

INDIAN PRAYERS.

Prayers for the success of British arms were also offered in the Parsi Fire-temples, Hindu "Mandirs" and Mahomedan Mosques in the city yesterday. There was hardly a Parsi Fire-Temple or a Hindu "Mandir" where no such service was held yesterday, and the tone of the prayers offered and addresses delivered was one of fervent hope for the success of British arms and of deep and enthusiastic loyalty to the throne and person of his Majesty the King-Emperor. The speakers emphasized that the war waged by Britain and her Allies was to uphold the sanctity of international law and to free Europe for ever from the nightmare of Prussian militarism. A firm belief was was also expressed in the ultimate triumph of the cause of justice and righteousness, in support of which the Allied Powers were fighting the forces of disorder represented by the Germans and their confederations.

At the service held in the Anjuman Fire-Temple at Dhobi Talao, Dastur Kaikhoshro Jamaspji, assisted by Naib Dastur Minocheherji and others officiated. Avesta prayers were offered by the whole assembly standing, and subsequently the Naib Dastur recited special prayers invoking the Almighty's blessings on the British and Allied armies

DISASTROUS RANGOON FIRE.

TWO INDIANS BURNT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 3.

During the early hours of to-day a disastrous fire broke out in East Rangoon resulting in the total gutting of two houses and in the death of two Indians. The fire started in a house in 126 Street, occupied by a Hindu clerk. It spread to the adjoining house, which was entirely burnt. It appears an Indian woman rose with a lighted candle to prepare food, and accidentally threw a lighted match on to the bedding of her husband, setting the house ablaze. Two Indians who were burnt were sleeping at the time in the top floor of the house, and had no means to escape. It is presumed they perished in the flames.

ARRESTS ON A SHIP.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3.

Among the passengers who arrived by the Indo-China steamer On Sang to-day there were two men, who were previously wanted by the police. They were arrested.

The vessel arrived a day late at Kidderpore. The business of disembarkation and examination was conducted with a despatch and with remarkable quietness.

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FOUR MONTHS OF WAR.

A RETROSPECT.

In a letter to "The Times" Lord Sydenham points out how in the dim light which is at present available, it is not easy to discern the course of events. With our attention constantly drawn to violent eddies, we may miss the movement of the broad stream. Four months have passed in which there has been fighting more severe than any that history recalls, with combatants and losses on an unparalleled scale. How does the situation now stand? asks Lord Sydenham.

In the first place, it has become clear that Germany has been reduced to the strategic defensive. From the East she must contemplate, and in East Prussia she is experiencing, invasion. In the West, she is striving to retain occupied territory on the Bismarckian principle of "beati possidentes." The entire plan of campaign, of which time was a vital element, was shattered when the retreat to the Aisne began, and in spite of immense efforts the initial failure has not only not been redeemed, but the German strategists, once their carefully elaborated scheme for crushing France was foiled, showed loss of military judgment and indecision. They ignored the great principles laid down by Napoleon, and they forgot the teaching of their own professors of the art of war. Among them there must have been some who saw that, after they had retreated before the Allies in France, it would have been wisest to hold the line of the Rhine, and to throw every man who could be spared into the Eastern theatre of war. Instead they allowed political considerations to dominate strategy, with the necessary result that they have failed on both fronts. The first dash for Warsaw, like that for Paris, entailed a rapid retreat, and whatever the issue of the great battle brought on by the second advance, a decisive German victory is now impossible. Austria received no effective aid in her first great effort in Galicia, and in spite of her gallant rally the effect of the tremendous blows she received could not be remedied without strong support, which was not forthcoming, and she is now nearing the end of her resources.

GERMAN PRESTIGE GONE.

Meanwhile, obsessed by the futile—because political and not military—idea of reaching Calais, the Great General Staff ruthlessly expended the equivalent of more than five Army Corps without any result except inflicting wholly disproportionate loss upon the Allies, who are stronger in numbers, positions, and artillery than when the fighting in Flanders began. The keen edge and more of the sword of Michael have disappeared, and the shining armour is cracked and dulled. The wonderful machine will continue to grind out brigades and divisions; but improvisation must now replace calculated mechanics, and the Allies are at least equally able to improvise, while they have far more material at their disposal. It would be rash to assume that the "moral" of the German Army is severely shaken; but its special prestige and the pride of generalship, won in 1870-71, have gone, not to be regained in the present war. Time is on the side of the Allies, and already the writing on the wall has appeared in the great German cities even though the truth is still concealed.

A HEAVY TOLL.

On the sea, also, the German calculations have been falsified. At the end of four months, the relative naval strength of Great Britain remains unimpaired. The Grand Fleet, riding out the winter gales in unknown waters, and the flotillas in ceaseless activity, are prepared for action as no harbour-keeping forces can ever be. The raid, expected in some quarters, has not yet arrived, and the long days and calm seas have passed, while preparations for overwhelming invaders have been completed. The enemy's submarines have not approached achievements which have been claimed for these craft, and we have learned—at too heavy a cost of gallant lives—the conditions which provide them with opportunity. The mine, surreptitiously laid under a neutral flag, is not a weapon of honourable warfare. It has taken heavy toll; but it has not swayed the balance of our increasing naval strength. The naval air service has shown pre-eminence in skill and daring. Trade under the German flag has ceased, with the result of economic pressure becoming steadily more acute. Our losses have proved less than in sailing days, and it is now clear, as I have always maintained, that commerce can be better protected in the age of steam. Our command of the sea has not yet been challenged and has been so completely effective that great numbers of men and vast quantities of stores have been transported across the waters without a single mishap. Our one reverse, of which Admiral Cradock seems to have had a presentiment, was due to delay in making a suitable distribution of naval force. The Royal Navy has done all that could be expected, and more. It has exercised a controlling influence on the Western campaign, in which it was able to take a direct part as soon as the mad project of reaching Calais assumed practical shape. Indirectly it has helped to limit German naval activity in the Baltic. In more complete readiness and efficiency than when war began, it awaits any service which the national cause may demand.

Such, in broad outline, are the results of four months of war by sea and land. Greater efforts and sacrifices may be required, but the Allies, with full confidence born of experience in their supreme commands, with strength steadily increasing, and with the consciousness of the full mutual support between East and West, which has already been strikingly demonstrated, can calmly face the future.

BELGIAN SOLDIERS ENTRENCHED.

Photo by Central News.

Keeping a road clear of German Patrols.

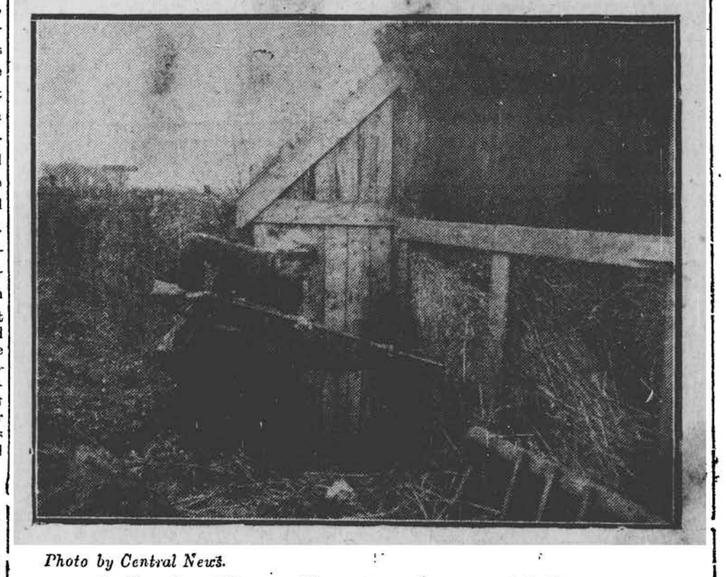

Photo by Central News.

A French soldier prolding straw for concealed Germans.

PEOPLES BANK IN LIQUIDATION.

ON QUESTION OF MR. HARKISHENLALL'S EXAMINATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 2.

The application filed by certain creditors of the Peoples' Bank, Limited, in liquidation for the examination of Mr. Harkishenlall, late Managing Director and Roopnarain, late manager, under 162 Companies Act 1782 was taken up to-day before Mr. Forbes I.C.S., additional Judge, Lahore. Mr. Petman, Government Advocate appeared for the applicants, while Mr. Oertel Parker and another counsel represented Mr. Harkishenlall and other Directors. Mr. Dingnasse, one of the official liquidators, was also present.

Mr. Petman said that the liquidator's report on the affidavit of his client was a pure evasion of the point But he urged that Mr. Harkishenlall never took any care to realise the interest or principal from the debts due from himself 'or his concerns to the Bank and that he borrowed money in excess of the sanctioned limit although he got the other directors afterwards to confirm the advances taken by himself. The debts due from several concerns which were working at a loss, had been shown as good debts.

Mr. Parkar on behalf of Mr. Harkishenlall stated that the enemies of his client had been working and pulling strings from behind. The application was not a bona-fide one. Its sole object was to run Mr. Harkishenlall to earth. The official liquidators, who were persons of great respect and authority in these matters, had made a full report and found nothing wrong or warranting public examination. Counsel cited some ruling showing that it was in exceptional cases that such examination could be allowed.

Mr. Parker strongly resented Mr. Petman's remark that the liquidators had whitewashed Mr. Harkishenlall and said that the applicant knew all the facts but chose to have an enquiry and to harrass the directors. Such an enquiry should not be allowed. The liquidator on his behalf repudiated Mr. Petman's aspersions and said that if an iota of it were true the liquidators as men of honour would at once retire.

The Court intimated that it would pass orders on Monday.

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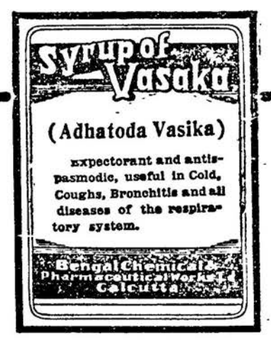
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AN INDICTMENT OF LORD NORTHCLIFFE.

MR. A. G. GARDINER'S SCATHING OPEN LETTER.

The following is the open letter to Lord Northcliffe, written by Mr. A. G. Gardiner in the "Daily News," which we referred to in our London Letter to-day.

This is not a time when I should wish to write to you or about you, for there is something indecent at such a moment in inflicting the old battle-cries on the public. But you have chosen to issue a book of newspaper scraps the object of which is to cover yourself and the "Daily Mail" with honour as the true prophets of the war and "The News" and other representatives of Liberalism with odium as the false prophets of peace. To let such a challenge pass would be a wrong to the cause which this journal holds sacred and therefore, unwillingly, I address you.

Your claim to be the true prophet of the war does not call for dispute. It has always been your part to prophesy war and cultivate hate. There is nothing more tempting to the journalist to be an incendiary. It is the short cut to success, for it is always easier to appeal to the lower passions of men than to their better instincts. There is a lower crowd to address and you have never deserted the larger crowd. The student of your career will find it difficult to point to anything that you have done and to say "Here Lord Northcliffe sacrificed his journalistic interests for the common good, for the cause of peace, for some great human ideal that brought no grist to his mill; here he used his enormous power not to enrich himself but to enrich the world." But he will have no difficulty in pointing to the wars you have fomented, the hatreds you have cultivated, the causes you have deserted, the sensations, from the Pekin falsehood to the Amiens falsehood about the defeat of the British Army, that you have spread broadcast. You have done these things, not because of any faith that was in you, not because of any principle you cherished. You have done them because they were the short cut to success—that success which is the only thing you reverence amidst all the mysteries and sanctities of life.

"NOTHING."

If one could find in you some ultimate purpose, even some wholesome and honest hate, you would present a less pitiful spectacle to the world. You would at least be a reality. But you are nothing. In all this great and moving drama of humanity you represent no idea, no passion, no policy, no disinterested enthusiasm. In Hosea Biglow's words, you

scent wich pays the best an' then
Go into it baldheaded.

When you preached war against the Boers it was not that you hated the Boers or loved England; it was only that you understood how to sell your papers. When you preached war against France, told her that we would roll her in "mud and blood" and give her colonies to Germany it was not that you had any rooted antagonism to France but that you knew how to exploit the momentary passions of the British mob. When you called for reprisals against Russia over the North Sea incident it was not that you did not know that there had been a mistake, but that you knew that a cry for war was a good newspaper thrill. When last spring you set all your papers from "The Times" downwards prophesying "civil war" and went to Ulster to organise your brigade of war correspondents and triumphantly announced that hostilities were about to begin, it was not that you cared for Unionism or hated Home Rule. You care for neither and have coquetted with both. It was only that you thought that Parliament was going to be beaten and that you could be the prophet of red ruin and the breaking up of laws. Even your loves are rooted in hates as meaningless as your loves. When you covered the Kaiser with adultation, called him "Our friend in need," and pleaded for an alliance with Germany, it was only to make your gospel of war with France more effective. In a word you have been the incendiary of journalism for twenty years—a man ever ready to set the world in a blaze to make a

MR. F. E. SMITH'S TRIBUTE.

And as you have been the preacher of war abroad so you have been the preacher of discord and hate at home. There is not a movement of our time to which you have contributed one idea, one peaceful influence, one constant loyalty. When you thought the Insurance Bill was popular you supported it: when you thought it was going to be unpopular you travestied it, misrepresented it, and organised the servant girls and the duchesses to resist it. When the Progressives were absurd of victory in 1904 you were their champion; when you saw the tide had turned in 1907 you turned a stream of virulent slander against them and headed the most infamous compaign in all the annals of our public life.

Do you say that this is malice dictated by party feeling? You are mistaken. I am conscious of no feeling for you except scorn, and I think, a little pity, for indeed a life like yours is a thing for pity. But lest anyone should think that I am prejudiced let me call Mr. F. E. Smith as a witness. This is what he said of you on August 5, 1911:

> I remember, a few years ago, when Mr. Chamberlain introduced his Tarib Reform proposals the "Daily Mail" said it was opposed to them because they constituted a stomach tax. Well, being at that time very young and simple I thought they must be right. A few days later I opened the "Daily Mail" and read "Mr. Chamberlain's great campaign. Triumph of Tariff Reform. Necessity of taxes on corn to cement the Empire." Well, I like the "Daily Mail" have always had a mind open to conviction. So I said, "Certainly" and I spent four or five years in backing up the "Daily Mail" over that. Well, I opened the "Daily Mail" about three months age and I read the leading article and it said "Tariff Reform is dead." Where are we? No one has followed them more faithfully than I have. When they said to me "Don't buy Trust soap" I didn't. When they told me there had been a massacre in Pekin I bought crepe. I think it is rather hard lines that in the middle of my political life I should be left with only two subjects on which I can give them ungrudging support—"Standard" bread and sweet peas. I can understand and even admire their desire to preserve an ancient barony from contamination.

That is what your friends think of you. What is there left for your foes to say? Indeed, the late Lord Salisbury said the final word about you long ago. The "Daily Mail", he said, was "written by office boys for office boys," and though you have soared to "The Times" since then, you have only succeeded in dyeing it with the colours of the office boy's mind. For just as it was the "Daily Mail" which proclaimed the massacre of Pekin, so it was "The Times" that proclaimed the rout of the British Army.

And you charge Mr. Cadbuhy's "Daily News" with "horrible commercialism." Mr. George Cadbury has ceased his connection with the "Daily News," for years past, and you know it, but it pleases you to strew the pages of the "Daily Mail" and the "Evening News" with venomous allusions to his name. In the abysses of your mind you discover that that name appeals to some poor prejudice or some vulgar ignorance. Perhaps you are right. But the record of George Cadbury can be left to the judgment of his countrymen. His work is known. Your work, too, is known. I think I know on which side the scales of judgment will fall.

WHY WE WORKED FOR PEACE.

But you say that we prophesied peace. Yes, we not only prophesied peace, but we worked for peace, just as you prophesied war and worked for war. We lost and you won. Can you rejoice in the victory that has made Europe a shambles. Is it really a matter for rejoicing? A million men have died on the battlefields of Europe already and a million more will die. Millions of lives are being broken, millions of poor homes are maimed by death and suffering. Is this a subject for a newspaper advertisement? We do not suppose that we could not have watched war too. It is the easiest thing in the world. It makes you popular, it brings readers—as you know. It is so much simpler to burn down than to build. Any fool can light a powder barrel and a crowd will run to see it, but it will not run to see the builder add stone to stone.

No, we did not work for peace because it paid—it does not pay to go against the popular cry. No one knows that so well as you who made use of the "horrible commercialism" of the "Daily News," and who have spent your life in an infamous servitude to the changing passions of the hour. We worked for peace because we believed that that was the duty of a responsible journal. We worked for peace because we wanted to see a better and a juster world, because we believed that the fulcrum of human society is international co-operation, and not international enmity, that civilisation cannot co-exist with barbarism, that war would ruin all the hopes of that social readjustment, that alleviation of the lot of the poor, that was the purpose for which the "Daily News" was founded and for which, whatever its failures it has lived.

WAS IT A LOST CAUSE?

And who shall say that in working for peace we were working for a lost cause? It was not a lost cause. Did Mr. Bonar Law believe it was a lost cause when he made that memorable speech in November, 1911, in which he repudiated the doctrine of the inevitable war, recalled how in past years there had been prophecies of "inevitable" wars with Russia which had not taken place, showed how the perspective of the world was constantly changing and declared that if war took place it would be due not to any irresistible natural laws, but to the want of human wisdom? Were we wrong in working to strengthen that human wisdom or were you wrong in working to destroy it? You yourself had moments of penitence. Only last year you published in the "Evening News" a eulogium of the Kaiser far more extravagant than anything that ever appeared in these columns—a eulogium in which you spoke of that "gallant gentleman's" efforts for the peaceful development of his country, of his just ambitions, of his word "which was better than many another's bond" and of the respect in which this country held him. If you believed that war was inevitable, what was the motive for that extravagant praise? But, most conclusive of all on this question of whether peace was a lost cause, turn to the French Yellow Book published this week. There you will find the King of the Belgians and the French Ambassador at Berlin recording only last year a change in the attitude of the Kaiser. Till then, they agreed, he had stood for peace and had resisted the warlike influences about him as he had resisted them for a quarter of a century. Now at last they saw he had yielded. Only a year ago.

Why had he yielded? Why was the cause of peace lost? I do not minimise the evil influence of the militarist party in Germany. Perhaps that evil influence was destined in any case to prevail. Who shall say? But can you doubt that among the factors that finally delivered the Kaiser into the hands of the militarists was the ten years of bitter newspaper war carried on between the incendiary Press of this country and the equally incendiary Press of Germany? Can you absolve yourself from any share in bringing this calamity upon the world? Nay, do you wish to absolve yourself? Are you not rather claiming this war as a tribute to your prescience and your power?

AND AFTER.

But even if, in working for peace, we were working for a lost cause is that a fact for which we need to apologise? What is the case of this country before the world? Is it not this that we have had no designs against Germany, that we desired to live at peace with her, that we strove to live at peace with her, that we were driven to war regretfully and by compulsion? If that is our case, then to have worked for peace is to have worked for the good name of this country, for its honour and for its freedom from complicity in this vast crime. But you deny this case. You proclaim to all the world that the most powerful Press in this country worked steadily not for peace but for war. And to that extent you have made us partners with the guilty. That is your claim. That is your boast. And you think to shame us because we do not share your guilt.

You are mistaken. We are without shame and without regret. When this nightmare passes away we shall still work to bring the nations together and you will still work to keep them asunder. You will discover some new foe with whom to play upon the fears of the public and through whom to stimulate your sales. But may you not then find the world less amenable to your influence? This war will change much. The world that will emerge will be a world that will belong to the democracy.

It will make an end of many things, and among them may we not hope that it will make an end of the most sinister influence that has ever corrupted the soul of English journalism?

I am, my Lord, yours, etc.,
A. G. G.

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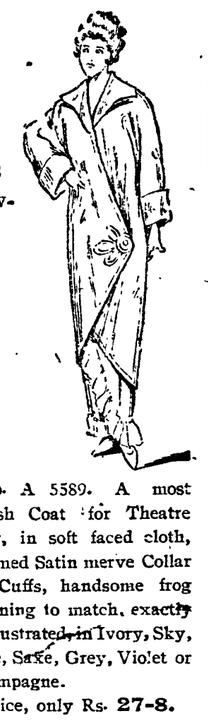

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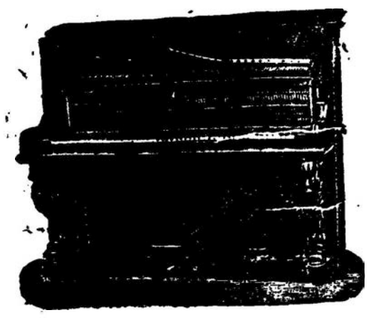

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